FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 MAY 1985

Shultz Tour

Jordan's King Husayn received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Aqaba 12 May following the latter's talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak earlier the same day, Amman television reported. Meanwhile, an Israeli Cabinet communique broadcast by Jerusalem radio confirmed Israel's opposition to participating in an international conference on the Middle East but stressed its readiness for direct negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include participants who are committed to the Palestinian charter issued by the first PNC in 1964. While IDF radio contended that this formula would allow PNC members who disagree with the charter to participate in such negotiations, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reaffirmed his opposition to the participation of PNC members in remarks reported by ITIM 12 May. Jerusalem radio reported earlier that both Shamir and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had told Shultz that Israel would not meet with PNC members. The Labor Alignment paper *DAVAR* stated that Peres has given Shultz a message for King Husayn in which he expresses willingness to disband the national unity government if this is necessary to begin negotiations with Jordan.

In another development concerning Shultz' visit to Jerusalem, IDF radio reported that Israeli police attributed three 12 May bomb explosions in the city to a terrorist squad taking demonstrative action against the U.S. visitor's presence, and a PLO spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio affirmed that the PLO was responsible.

Meanwhile, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf reaffirmed the PLO's insistence on participating in peace negotiations, telling the London daily *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the PLO rejects being represented by people unaffiliated to the organization and that it has not proposed any names for such negotiations, according to Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. Among other Arab comment related to Shultz' tour, Amman's *SAWT AL-SHA'B* stated in an 11 May editorial that the United States should make Israel look realistically and seriously at the Arab peace move, while the *JORDAN TIMES* subsequently said Shultz would be correct to assume that there is a "certain Arab sentiment" favoring a reexamination of the September 1982 Reagan plan, which remains "one of the best things" to have come out of Washington for many years. For Saudi Arabia's part, Riyadh radio said the U.S. plan for negotiations is hampered by the U.S. stand on the kind of Palestinian representation in the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. Reaffirming Syria's hostility toward U.S. policy, Damascus radio warned that Shultz' offer of U.S. protection to Jordan is an attempt to concentrate a U.S. military presence near the Syrian border in preparation for a siege of Syria designed to "subjugate, pressure, and blackmail" it. Libya and Iran also broadcast hostile commentaries on the Shultz tour over voice of Greater arab homeland and Tehran radios respectively.

Jordanian-Palestinian Diplomacy

Saudi King Fahd and Jordanian King Husayn discussed "urgent" Arab issues during the latter's 11-12 May visit to Jeddah, Amman radio reported. Husayn reviewed the joint action taken by Jordan and the PLO in accordance with their 11 February agreement, and the talks also covered Saudi-Jordanian relations. As for the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in Beijing, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told his Chinese hosts in a 10 May speech broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio that he looks forward to an "active move" from the PRC, the Soviet Union, and other countries in order to help establish peace in the Middle East. During talks with 'Arafat, Communist Party Central Advisory Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping urged his visitors to avoid "rashness" and to proceed "step by step" toward their goal, XINHUA noted. In another development concerning Jordanian-Palestinian diplomacy, the Soviet ambassador in Kuwait denied that the USSR has "apologized for not receiving" 'Arafat's delegation, according to Aden Voice of Palestine radio. Meanwhile, KUNA reported that PLO International Department chief Faruq Qaddumi arrived in Moscow 12 May in response to an official Soviet invitation.

Sudan

Transitional Military Council (TMC) Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, in an interview with Paris *AL-MUSTAQBAL* published 11 May, denied "unfounded" reports that Sudan's relations with Egypt have been disturbed by its rapprochement with Libya. Asked whether Libya and Ethiopia have promised to stop supporting Colonel John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), Siwar al-Dhahab said Libya and Ethiopia have shown "good intentions" in this regard and proof of this will be provided shortly. Garang no longer has any clear pretexts to avoid meeting with the Sudanese authorities to solve the southern problem, he contended. In a related development, the chairman of the Southern Sudanese Political Association announced in Khartoum that his organization is awaiting authorization from the provisional government to contact Garang, SUNA reported. Broadcasts over the weekend by Garang's clandestine SPLA radio focused on internal divisions in the Army, contending that various officers have refused to take appointments in the south and that others have openly disagreed with TMC policies.

Meanwhile, Omdurman radio broadcast an announcement by the military authorities banning all processions and marches in Khartoum as of 12 May in order to stop the proliferation of processions that clearly violate the emergency law and threaten internal security. The communique, issued by the military commissioner of Khartoum, stated that "certain factions" have been violating democratic procedures and attempting to "impose solutions." As for the political parties, the Islamic National Front elected Hasan al-Turabi as its secretary general during a conference concluded 11 May and called on Muslims to unite in defense of the Islamic Shari'a, SUNA reported. In administrative developments, the TMC nominated new ambassadors for Cairo, Washington, London, Bonn, Addis Ababa, and Tripoli, according to a statement by the TMC spokesman cited by the agency 10 May. An 11 May decree by the TMC chairman abolished the Grievances Commission, transferring its jurisdiction to the new appointed attorney general, SUNA noted. In a statement reported by Omdurman radio, the attorney general declared that former First Vice President 'Umar al-Tayyib will be the first member of the former regime to face trial.

Lebanon

Clashes continued in and around Beirut over the weekend causing 14 casualties 11 May, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, Minister Walid Junblatt reacted negatively to Elie Hubayqah's election as Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman, describing him as a "specialist in crime and terror" in a news conference carried by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. Junblatt dismissed the Lebanese Forces' recent stance as an effort to "gain time" to assimilate new weapons. He also confirmed that he met with the U.S. ambassador and Jazzin officials in Al-Mukhtarah 11 May to discuss peace efforts. Subsequently, Junblatt had talks in Damascus 12 May with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Radio Monte Carlo observed. He also met Lebanese presidential advisor Michel Samaha in Damascus who, according to Beirut radio, was there to discuss the possibility of a Lebanese-Syrian summit in the "next few days." Samaha's visit coincided with President Amin al-Jumayyil meeting a special envoy from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the radio noted.

Iran

Tehran Explosion — "Agents of world oppression" were responsible for a 12 May car-bomb explosion in southern Tehran that killed 15 people and wounded 50, Tehran radio reported.

Draft — A Gendarmerie statement broadcast by Tehran radio 11 May announced that all 18-19 year old males will be called up for emergency military service.

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Salah Khalaf Asserts No Names Proposed for U.S. Talks

JN121600 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] London — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad, has asserted that the PLO has not proposed any names of people to participate in negotiations with the United States. He said that the PLO categorically rejects the principle that it may be represented by people who do not declare their affiliation to it. In a statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, published in London today, Abu Iyad said that the PLO must be present in its legitimate capacity at any negotiations on the Palestinian people's fate.

He noted that no one is authorized to propose names or to talk about any representation of the Palestinian people except the PLO representation. He said that decisions made at the recent Baghdad meeting have decided this issue. Abu Iyad also said that there are attempts to impose Camp David on the PLO.

Al-Wazir Says Shultz' Trip 'Will Be a Failure'

LD121307 Algiers APS in English 1118 GMT 12 May 85

["Middle East: 'Washington Policy Towards the Palestinians Remains Unchanged' According to Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]" — APS headline]

[Text] Algiers 12/05/85 (APS) — The American policy towards PLO and the Palestinian question has not changed and "Shultz' visit to the Middle East will bring nothing new," Abu Jihad, CC member of the Fatah Movement, deputy chief commander of the Palestinian Revolution Armed Forces declared in an interview published Sunday in the national daily *EL MOUDJAHID*.

Abu Jihad said that Washington is trying to undermine the legitimacy of the PLO, the role and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by proposing an intermediary solution including in possible negotiations Palestinians who do not belong to the PLO. He underlined that the American Administration "continues to ignore the national rights of the Palestinian people and increases its aid to Israel through the creation of a zone of free trade" and by guaranteeing the Zionist entity billions of dollars.

Abu Jihad said that the American position is to keep the Middle East question in the background and stated that George Shultz Middle East tour will be a failure. Moreover, he recalled the defeat of the Zionist enemy [word indistinct] Lebanon after the heroic resistance of the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese people. "We are proud of the struggle the Lebanese people are waging against the occupier and we are proud to take part in it."

Asked about the problems which exist in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution, Abu Jihad admitted the existence of such problems, pointing out that "we are trying to put an end to these divergences" and that the Palestinian people had for a long time fought for the indpendence of the Palestinian decision. In the end, Abu Jihad declared that the Jordanian-Palestinian plan is "based on resolutions of the Fes Arab summit."

Palestine Front Member on Shultz' Mideast Tour

JN121252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Damascus — 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, [former] PLO Executive Committee member and spokesman, and official in charge of the external relations committee of the [Palestine National] Salvation Front [PNSF], has warned of the consequences of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour in the region and of Shultz' meetings with the Arabs of capitulation which aim at liquidating the Palestine question.

In a statement today, Abu Mayzar said that Shultz' visit to the Middle East comes within the framework of the imperialist conspiracy against the Arab cause, the essence of which is the Palestine question. He added that the U.S. stand, as Shultz himself stated in his recent speech, is a big insult to the Arabs of the United States who are chasing after the mirage of capitulationist solutions tnat stem from the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan, and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. He said: While condemning this adventurous U.S. policy in the region, the PNSF calls on all Arab forces and governments to raise their voice and express their will against this conspiratorial U.S. visit.

Abu Mayzar emphasized that no side has the right to bargain over the Palestinian people's rights or to tamper with the PLO's independent representation. He added that any agreement that is contradictory to the PNC Charter and resolutions adopted during its legitimate sessions and to the national consensus program is not binding to our people or the PLO and will only be doomed to failure.

Soviet Envoy to Kuwait on Palestinian Relations

GF101954 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Kuwait has stressed that Soviet-Palestinian relations are fine. He denied that his country had apologized for not receiving Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. On what has been written in the Soviet press on the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, he said that it is merely criticisms.

PLO Official Praises Relations With USSR

JN121844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Brother Zakariya 'Abd al-Rahim, director of the PLO Political Department, [title as heard] has stressed that the USSR is a loyal friend of the Palestinian people. In a press statement published in Kuwait yesterday, he described press reports on tension and differences in the relations between the Kremlin and PLO leaderships as suspect rumors that only serve the imperialist-Zionist enemy. He said that the enemy will be very delighted if such rumors come true. He added: I sincerely stress that the USSR has a sound political viewpoint that enables it to be the loyal friend of the Palestinian people and the international struggler to safeguard the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

He stressed that friendship will continue to exist between us. 'Abd al-Rahim stressed that the just Palestine question finds real support from the USSR against the imperialist states' policies, plots, and cheating. He added: From this premise, we in the PLO insist on the need to convene an international conference under the auspices of the USSR. [Sentence as heard]

Fatah Official Repeats Rejection of UN Resolution

GF111104 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Dubayy, 11 May (WAKH) — A Palestinian official has reiterated the PLO's rejection of Security Council Resolution 242 as a basis for any political settlement to the Middle East issue and its core, the Palestinian question. The Jordanian-Palestinian accord encompassed all UN and Security Council resolutions. He said the content of these resolution harmonize with the bases of the PNC, the Arab Fes summit resolutions, and the Soviet initiative. In a statement published in a Dubayy-based newspaper, published today, Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan ruled out the presence of any indications for settling the Middle East issue after the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. He indicated that the accord is linked to an international conference to be attended by the USSR and the PLO on equal footing with all concerned parties. The United States and the Zionist entity reject this stand, he said.

What is required is changing the U.S. stand. This change requires an Arab stand based on serious solidarity and which springs from mutual interest in political dealings. These conditions cannot be fulfilled by the Arabs, and consequently change is ruled out, Khalid al-Hasan said:

Regarding the objectives of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, Al-Hasan said: The most important objective of this accord is to establish bilateral relations with Jordan in a way that will harmonize with the pan-Arab and political interest of the Palestinian people and the PLO and to review the Palestinian issue plans, which were put into a freeze after Beirut and Tripoli. He emphasized that the Palestinian masses have not opposed the accord and that the organizations in Damascus opposed the accord before its content was disclosed. However he noted that previous Jordanian-Palestinian relations put the masses and the organizational cadres of Fatah and Palestinian unions in a state of cautiousness and fear. This is legal, but fear and horror are rejected, he said.

Al-Hasan described the U.S. policy in the Middle East as an attempt to drag the Jordanian Government and the PLO into accepting explanations which strip the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of its content. He emphasized that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy did not achieve any result from his recent tour of the region. What is important is not the statements made or Shultz' statement and its results. Rather, it is the Jordanian-PLO accord.

Khalid al-Hasan denounced the news that King Husayn of Jordan is making a new initiative from which the PLO will be excluded. Such talk is so insipid that it does not deserve to be replied to, he said. He expressed the conviction that the EEC will come out of its Milan summit with a more advanced stand than before. He affirmed the need to hold an Arab summit. However he noted that Arab differences have dimmed the sense of responsibility and he denied that an Arab summit will be held shortly.

Palestinian Forces Claim Jerusalem Explosions

JN121756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 May 85

[Statement by spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command]

[Text] Our groups operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of struggle, detonated explosive charges in various areas in occupied Jerusalem this morning. The first explosion occurred at a bus station near Shaare Zedek Hospital. The second explosion occurred on the Shimshon road near Bet Shemesh. The third explosion took place in Giv'at Sharet, also near Bet Shemesh. The explosions inflicted various casualties on the ranks of the Zionist occupation forces. A Zionist military spokesman this morning admitted the three explosions, but declined to mention his losses. He said that his forces launched large-scale search campaigns and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens.

Voice of PLO Lauds Explosions in Jerusalem

JN121805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1636 GMT 12 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was having breakfast with Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres when a series of huge explosions occurred in the Palestinian city of Jerusalem. Undoubtedly these explosions, which were not expected by Shultz, might have disturbed the temper of the U.S. secretary, embarrassed his host, and practically confirmed the real fact that cannot be ignored — namely, that the Palestinian people can draw attention to themselves, can regain their rights through struggle, and can turn around the equations that are being established on the theory of importance or cancellation.

We are sure that the reason behind these successful operations was not to send a message to Shultz, although this is a good reason that deserves respect. However, militant action inside the occupied land is a major national option and the escalation of this action is a major national task, whether the talk about peace was high or low and whether Shultz was having breakfast in Jerusalem, Washington, or elsewhere.

When we say that the military option is a major national option and we translate words into deeds, we are not avoiding the annoying fact that the Palestinian military option must face many difficulties due to the absence of the Arab military option. Consequently, the successful operation inside the occupied land must be viewed as a partial miracle at this deteriorating Arab time. We need not prove this by repeating the talk about how an explosive charge crosses many Arab borders, not to mention the punishment of those who are arrested. Despite all this, the Palestinian revolution's decision is to take from these Arab obstacles and difficulties a drive to continue and develop action. This is what is taking place deep in our occupied land, at sea, and in southern Lebanon.

It was a good coincidence that these explosions occurred in Jerusalem while the U.S. secretary of state was there. These explosions were also a lesson to the Damascus group, who only say and do not act. The field is clear, and those who want to be Palestinian and those who want to struggle for the sake of Palestine should fire at least one bullet. This is a thousand times better than hundreds of hours of shelling on Damascus radio and television.

BAHRAIN

AL-ADWA' Comments on Shultz' Visit to Israel

GF110922 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0705 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 May (WAKH) — In its editorial today, the Bahraini newspaper *AL-ADWA'* affirmed that the Arabs are working under illusion and are wrong if some of them wait for a settlement through the United States that is other than surrender and slavery to the Israeli enemy.

Commenting on the U.S. secretary of state's visit to the Zionist entity, the newspaper affirmed the strong relations linking the United States with the Zionst entity. This has been affirmed through Shultz' remarks "that Israel and the ideas and principles it represents are a lighthouse of hope for all of us."

"If the Afghan mujahidin fought and held fast against a superpower neighboring their country for so long and have never surrendered, it is more befitting for the Arabs, who are defending their primary issue, to carry arms against their enemies, particularly when the force helping Israel is thousands of kilometers away from their countries. If they unite, they are able, both in terms of manpower and material, to defeat Israel," the paper continued.

Referring to the 1973 war, which made the leaders of the Zionist entity lose their senses, *AL-ADWA'* said: This war is inculcated in the memory of every Arab citizen who is ready to fight it again and again until he returns this fierce settlement entity to its senses and cuts it down to size.

KUWAIT

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 'Doubts' U.S. Mideast Intentions

LD130849 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0726 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* again today casts doubt on the intentions of the U.S. to seek a solution to the Middle East problem. The paper says that the statements made by American Secretary of State George Shultz in Tel Aviv and Cairo recently indicate that the issue of a PLO representation in a joint delegation remains unresolved. The paper points out that "the American position, which is also the Israeli position, is based on the rejection of the PLO in any negotiations as long as the latter does not declare its recognition of Israel and Resolution 242, and gives up terrorism".

The paper stresses that despite the fact that Shultz wants to leave the region for his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Vienna tomorrow with an additional bargaining card in his hand, the chain that the U.S. has put around its own neck — namely, refusal to deal with the PLO unless it abolishes itself and its existence — paralyzes any American move even if we suppose that the Americans do have goodwill.

QATAR

Heir Apparent Receives Turkish Message for Amir

GF111520 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1152 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Doha, 11 May (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, has received a written message addressed to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, from Turgut Ozal, the Turkish prime minister.

The letter was delivered by Dr Najat Akcapasha, the Turkish prime minister's envoy, during his reception by the Qatari heir apparent today.

QNA said that the letter deals with bilateral relations and the possibilities of strengthening economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Commentaries Discuss Shultz' Mideast Visit

GF121117 Doha QNA in Arabic 0909 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Doha, 12 May (QNA) — In their editorials today Qatari papers discuss the U.S. stand on the efforts to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East in light of the current tour of the area by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

AL-'ARAB says that the United States wants the Arabs to raise the white flag and surrender. This is what Richard Murphy, the U.S. envoy to the Middle East, sought to achieve, and this is what U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is seeking to achieve.

The paper adds: What the United States wants and is planning is not a secret. It is exploiting inter-Arab differences. The paper says that the Arabs must formulate a plan for unified action that is both firm and decisive.

AL-'ARAB says that Washington's stand is contradictory. The paper says that the United States claims to want a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East while it supports and abets Israel in its aggression and terrorism.

AL-'ARAB cites Shultz' recent remarks in which he declared Washington's commitment to Israel's security and says that these remarks are a further reaffirmation by the United States of the strategic and aggressive alliance that links the United States with the Zionist entity. The paper says that these remarks by Shultz should make the Arabs face their responsibilities.

AL-RAYAH calls on the United States to be "true to itself when dealing with the Arab cause." The paper says that the United States should accept negotiating with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a first step toward convening an international conference in which all the parties participate. *AL-RAYAH* says that during his current tour George Shultz will hear the Arabs insisting on U.S. recognition of the PLO in future negotiations and calling for an independent Palestinian state. The paper says there is no possibility that "a miracle will happen that will make Washington accept this."

AL-RAYAH adds: "If a miracle does happen and Washington accepts, then a radical change would have occurred in U.S. thinking. Then the Arabs can believe that the United States has dissociated itself from the Zionist enemy and has extended a new bridge toward the Palestinians and has completely turned over a new leaf in its relations with the Arab countries."

The English-language paper *GULF TIMES* denounces Israeli intransigence and says: "The name game by which Israel is arrogantly seeking to determine which Palestinians will take part in the negotiations is yet more proof to the world of Israel's obduracy and intransigence."

GULF TIMES says that some time ago the Arabs put forward their proposals on a settlement, proposals that created a rare opportunity for achieving a just and permanent peace for all parties concerned. The paper says that the latest U.S. moves aim to avoid the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit and pursue a course of maneuvers that serve the aggressor.

GULF TIMES says that Shultz must not be surprised if at the beginning of his consultations with the Arabs his proposals are given a cool reception.

SAUDI ARABIA

Jordan's King Husayn, Delegation Visit 11 May

Arrives in Jeddah

GF111206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Jeddah at 1330 today. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led those who received him at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah. He was also received by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Mecca; and His Excellency Education Minister and Escort Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; the mayor of Jeddah, Muhammad Sa'id Salihi; and the Kingdom's ambassador to Jordan, Ibrahim al-Sultan.

The Jordanian king was accorded an official reception at the airport. After his plane landed, Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghad, chairman of royal protocol; and the Jordanian ambassador to the Kingdom, Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani, boarded it to welcome his majesty and accompany him off the plane. At the plane steps, King Husayn embraced His Majesty King Fahd. His majesty the king and his great guest then made their way to the honor platform, where the national anthems of both countries were played.

King Husayn then shook hands with the members of the reception delegation, the ministers and senior civilian and military officials.

Following a brief rest in the royal hall, the guest and His Majesty King Fahd made their way in an official procession to the place where his majesty the guest will stay.

Accompanying King Husayn is a delegation that includes Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifayi; the chairman of the royal court, Marwan al-Qasim; and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir.

Talk With King Fahd

JN120608 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Jeddah — His Majesty King Husayn and His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia headed the Jordanian and Saudi sides in the talks that were held at the royal palace in Jeddah last night. The talks dealt with the main urgent issues in the Arab arena and their different regional and international dimensions. His Majesty King Husayn reviewed the results of the contacts he had held on the Arab and international levels to push the peace efforts toward the achievement of a just and lasting political settlement of the Palestine question. His majesty also reviewed the steps of joint action taken by Jordan and the PLO on the Arab and international levels in implementation of their agreement signed on 11 February which seeks the achievement of Middle East peace based on right and justice.

The two sides discussed the strong bilateral relations and the scopes of fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by: Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; and Muhammad Rasul al-Kaylani, Jordanian ambassador to Saudi Arabia. They were attended on the Saudi side by: His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and defense and aviation minister; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Khuwaytir, minister of education; and Ibrahim al-Sultan, Saudi ambassador in Amman.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz hosted a grand evening banquet at the royal palace in Jeddah in honor of His Majesty King Husayn attended by their royal highnesses the princes, senior state officials, and the delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn.

King Fahd Hosts Dinner

GF112002 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1955 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 11 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz hosted a dinner in honor of King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan this evening.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and inspector general; princes; ulema; ministers; and senior civilian and military officials attended.

Visit Concludes

GF121204 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 12 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan left King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport in Jeddah at 1315 today, following a 1-day visit to the Kingdom. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was foremost among those who bid farewell to the king of Jordan at the airport.

UAE President Arrives in Jeddah 12 May

GF121212 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 12 May (SPA) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan arrived in Jeddah at 1330 today on a visit to the Kingdom.

Foremost of those who welcomed him at the airport were His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

King Fahd Holds Dinner

GF121932 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1905 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 12 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today hosted a dinner in honor of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; ulema; ministers; and senior civilian and military officials attended.

Argentine Foreign Relations Minister Visits

Arrives in Jeddah

GF101926 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 10 May (SPA) — Argentine Foreign Relations and Worship Minister Dante Caputo arrived in Jeddah this evening on a 2-day official visit to the Kingdom, during which he will hold talks with Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Ambassador Ma'mun Qabani, chief of the Western Administration at the Foreign Ministry; Salim Sunbul, general director of the Foreign Ministry's branch in Jeddah; Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Fu'ad al-Nazir, Saudi ambassador to Argentinia; and Mario Pepe, Argentine ambassador to the Kingdom.

Meets With Foreign Minister

GF111114 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal held a meeting today with Argentine Foreign Relations and Worship Minister Dante Caputo. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two countries and the means of strengthening them, the situation in the Middle East, and the Palestinian issue in particular, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in Lebanon.

Departs Jeddah

GF120702 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2230 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 11 May (SPA) — Argentine Foreign Relations and Worship Minister Dante Caputo left Jeddah tonight following a visit to the Kingdom.

He was seen off by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Thanayan, under secretary for the Foreign Ministry; Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry branch and protocol in the western region; 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Fu'ad al-Nazir, Saudi ambassador to Argentina; and Mario Pepe, Argentine ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Malian President Traore Departs Jeddah

GF110819 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpt] Malian President Moussa Traore left Jeddah for home this morning after performing the minor pilgrimage.

Finance Minister Returns From FRG 10 May

GF101832 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 10 May (SPA) — Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl returned to Riyadh this evening after a visit to the FRG, during which he headed the Kingdom's delegation to the seventh session of the Saudi-FRG joint committee for economic and technical cooperation.

Goals of Shultz' Mideast Tour Analyzed

GF111256 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 May 85

[News analysis by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] The visit of the U.S. secretary of state to the region is in its 2d day. Observers view the visit as a practical translation of U.S. moves aimed at participating in the creation of a formula for peace in the Middle East.

Originally, Shultz was not scheduled to visit Arab countries. The visit was to be a private one to occupied Palestine. However, according to sources close to the U.S. State Department, the U.S. secretary of state added Egypt and Jordan to his original itinerary following the positive results achieved by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, during his latest tour.

Observers believe that George Shultz — who is known to be very cautious, and who suffers from a limited failure in his attempts to tackle Middle East issues as a result of the collapse of the 17 May agreement, which he sponsored, between Lebanon and the Zionist entity — would not have taken the risk once again in tackling another Middle East issue that is far more difficult and complex than the problem of concluding an agreement between Lebanon and Israel unless he was certain of achieving tangible success.

The question is: What does Shultz want to do during his tour of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt in order to succeed? Prior to his departure from the United States 1 week ago, when he accompanied President Reagan on his latest European tour, Shultz said in a statement to the press that on his visit to the Middle East he will only listen. It appears that Shultz' task of listening will be big and exhausting. Today he listened for 7 hours to the view of the Israeli Government when he met separately with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. According to news agency reports on Shultz' 7-hour talks wtih Israeli officials, it appears that there is a closeness in the views of the two sides, particularly with regard to the latest U.S. proposals that are based on arranging direct meetings among the parties to the Middle East question. The sources cited by the news agencies in their reports did not say what parties the United States is seeking to bring to the negotiation table. However, it is known that the first step is to hold preliminary talks between a delegation representing the Palestinians and Jordanians, and a U.S. delegation that will pave the way for other expanded negotiations in which the United States as well as the parties directly involved in the Palestinian question will take part. This plan for negotiations is hampered by the U.S. stand on the kind of Palestinian representation in the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation.

The United States objects to the legality of PLO representatives, while all the Arab parties insist on the legitimacy of such representation. Therefore, this issue will occupy the greatest part of Shultz' time in his current mission, particularly during his talks in Cairo and Amman. This is because it is the tackling of this very issue that will either give impetus to the new U.S. moves or will put an end to them.

AL-NADWAH Views Shultz' Tour, U.S. Mideast Policy

GF110824 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0710 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 11 May (SPA) — The newspaper *AL-NADWAH* commented on the tour that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is making in the Middle East region and the efforts being made to establish just and durable peace in the region.

On Shultz' remarks the newspaper commented that during his current Middle East tour he is trying to discuss the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for peace negotiations on the condition that the Palestinian side in the delegation be people who represent no one, meaning having no relationship with the PLO.

The newspaper said observers who follow the developments of the U.S. stand on the issue of peaceful negotiations notice that this stand is a retreat on the issue of a dialogue with the Palestinians, the owners of land and right. It seems that Washington may not stop at this point in its view of the possibility of holding negotiations. Indeed, in the next stage it may propose or choose who will negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians. That is why it is sound and logical that in their statements to the U.S. press Faruq Qaddumi and Salah Khalaf called for the escalation of commando action, because this will remain the only reply to this arrogance, deception, and distortion. Washington will bear the consequences of this through it stand, which wastes all peace opportunities available in the Middle East.

UAE

President Departs for Saudi Arabia 12 May

GF121059 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpts] His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today left the country for Jeddah under God's care to pay a fraternal visit to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

During the visit, the president will hold talks with the King of Saudi Arabia on the developments of the Gulf and Arab situation and on international issues of mutual interest, in addition to the means to bolster the strong relations between the two countries in various fields.

During his visit the president will be accompanied by a delegation that includes Shaykh Hamad ibn Muhammad al-Sharqi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Fujayrah; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid; Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, the president's representative; Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources; Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Ali al-Shurafa, chief of the president's court; 'Abdallah al-Nuways, under secretary for the Ministry of Information and Culture; and Khamis al-Rumaythi, director of the President's Office. The Saudi ambassador to the UAE, Salih Sulayman al-Fawzan, departed on the same plane.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Official

GF111422 Doha QNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Hoseyn Lavasani, director of the Political Department for Arab and African Affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, who is visiting the UAE.

During the meeting they discussed developments in the region in addition to relations between the two countries.

The Iranian official arrived in Abu Dhabi yesterday on a 2-day visit to the UAE.

Delegation Departs for Libya To Offer Condolences

GF110559 Manama WAKH in English 1505 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] A UAE delegation, including Minister of Justice 'Abdallah al-Mazru'i and Minister of Islamic Affairs and Endowments Shaykh Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Khazraji, left for Tripoli this morning for a short visit to Libya.

The delegation will convey the condolences of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the death of his father.

Commentaries View Shultz' Middle East Tour

GF110842 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May (WAM) — Three local papers today commented on the tour of the region which George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, began yesterday. The papers indicated that Shultz' statement at the beginning of his tour shows U.S. bias to the enemy and that the U.S. friend is more a Zionist than the Zionists.

AL-ITTIHAD said: When he arrived in occupied Palestine, Shultz composed poems of praise in Israel which he considered a "lighthouse of hope." He claimed that this "fantastic state" was created 40 years ago as a result of the "Jews' sufferings." He also claimed that "the birth of Israel was a symbol of the victory of good over evil."

AL-ITTIHAD said the person who made this provocative statement "ignores many facts." It noted that the rest of this statement shows that he deliberately ignores all the facts of the continued current conflict between the Arabs and the Israeli enemy. Shultz' statement affirms the U.S. support with Israel and its eternal commitment to its security. "This implicitly means that this security is threatened or in danger," the paper said.

AL-ITTIHAD asked about the meaning of Israel's security, and which Israel the U.S. secretary of State is talking about. "Is it Israel after the division or is it that of truces? Is it Israel after 1967 or the greater Israel that is the demand of many Zionist forces?" *AL-ITTIHAD* asserted that the Arabs have tired of blaming the U.S. friend and of the talk that there is no difference between the United States and the Arabs except on the Palestine issue. The Arabs are also tired of repeating explanations and blame. "It seems we are chasing the wind and that this U.S. friend is more a Zionist than the Zionists."

Concluding, the newspaper said Shultz came to Israel to assure it and ease its worries over its forced withdrawal from Israel.[Sentence as received] The paper asked: "But will this be of use to him or to it?" The paper reminded Shultz of 17 May, saying: If Shultz forgot this day it will not be forgotten by his friends in the state, in which his country, he said, will continue to honor a security commitment.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* said Shultz' statement cut short the road of any welcome for the U.S. Administration's acceptance to negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. This statement shows that U.S. officials are not ready to remove the heavy Israeli sore blurring their sight.

AL-BAYAN affirmed that since the end of the Eisenhower era, U.S. officials have considered themselves soldiers in the service of Israel in the Middle East at the expense of the Arabs, "regardless of the effect this will have on the U.S. status and interests in the Arab world — indeed, we do not need to say regardless of the clash of this trend with justice, right, and moral responsibility of a superpower like the United States, because this matter does not require further proof or evidence."

The newspaper commented in particular on Shultz' remarks that during his tour of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, he will discuss the names of the members of the joint delegation. "Because his excellency does not deny that he advocates Israel's interests, this means Israel will choose, through him the names of the members of the delegation that Israel will negotiate with on the Palestinian people's rights, although it rejects these rights right from the beginning."

AL-BAYAN expressed surprise and ridicule for this stand, noting that this is the first time in history a party in an international conflict has tried to impose the names of the other party with which it will hold negotiations. This ridicule becomes very bitter for the Arabs when they hear the U.S. secretary of state say that his government will do all it can to compensate the Jews for genocide. "Bitterness here lies in the fact that the United States is determined to make this compensation at the expense of the Arabs who had nothing to do with this alleged genocide and that those who are responsible for it — supposing it is true — are the friends whose graves the U.S. President honored a few days ago."

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* said the U.S. Administration is trying hard to save its helpless diplomacy in the region after the hard blows the U.S. foreign policy felt. Shultz is trying to make up for what he was unable to achieve in 2 years, the paper added. The paper asked: Was the U.S. secretary of state sure of the success of his current tour before he embarked on it?

AL-BAYAN emphasized that no one can give a clear answer to this question. However, ambiguity still shrouds the final shape of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation after the Amman accord. Shultz' tour aims at extending massive support to this accord, the newspaper said.

AL-BAYAN was not positive in saying that negotiations with the joint delegation will be held because of the absence of an Arab stand in favor of this move. The paper also affirmed that the entry of Jordan or the PLO to unilateral negotiations "will be considered a move toward unilateral or partial settlement. This will raise the reservations of most, if not all, the Arab countries."

AL-BAYAN said that Washington is making efforts only to make unilateral settlements "because an overall settlement does not serve the U.S. strategy and does not serve the Zionist plan which is based on expansion through its policy of dealing individually with each of the confrontation countries."

PDRY

DFLP Official 'Abd Rabbuh Visits Aden 11 May

Received by Deputy Chairman

GF111634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received at his office Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. During the meeting, Brother Rabbuh reveiwed the latest developments in the Arab region, especially on the Palestinian arena. He referred to the dangerous plots aimed at the constant national rights of the Palestinian people that cannot be tampered with. He stressed that the national democratic Palestinian force will continue to struggle against all imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plots and for the abrogation of the Amman agreement.

Brother 'Ali 'Antar stressed again that the PDRY — party, government, and people — support the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people and their national and democratic forces to foil the various plots and liquidation plans, including the Amman agreement.

Received by Prime Minister

GF111936 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh briefed Brother al-'Attas on the latest Palestinian developments and the Zionist-imperialist plots aimed against the Palestinian people and their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of their independent state on their national soil. He also briefed him on the struggle of Palestinian national and democratic forces in the face of such plots and in order to abrogate the Amman agreement.

The brother chairman of the Council of Ministers affirmed the continuation of the PDRY's principled and firm stand in support of the Palestinian Arab people and their national and democratic forces in their struggle to abrogate the Amman agreement and all forms of Zionist-imperialist plotting aimed at liquidating their national and inalienable rights.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abu Firas, DFLP Central Committee member and DFLP representative in Aden.

Foreign Minister Greets Soviet Counterpart

GF111436 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 May 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable from 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, to Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Soviet foreign minister, on the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over the fascist enemy, their crushing of the multitudes of the Nazi armies in Soviet territory, and the decisive role played by the Red Army and the Soviet people in liberating Eastern Europe from the fascist invasion and defeating Nazism, I extend to you and through you to the friendly Soviet people and Government the warmest greetings. I would like to sieze this opportunity to express our confidence that relations between our parties, states, and peoples will develop based on the principles of socialism and international proletarianism. We regard your personal efforts for world stability and peace to be in line with your friendly country's policies.

Soviet Ambassador Gives War Anniversary Address

GF101400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden, has lauded the international reputation that the PDRY enjoys and its fundamental, constant, and active stands in the support of progressive countries that oppose the moves of aggressive imperialism, and in order to avert the danger of nuclear war and consolidate peace on our planet.

In an address over television yesterday on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, he said that the PDRY has a large role in the struggle of the Arab countries against the Israeli enemy for the sake of achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

He referred to the highly developed friendship and cooperation relations between our country and the USSR, the consolidation of which was emphasized recently during the meeting between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU.

Joint Committee Delegation Departs for YAR

GF121430 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] The side of the southern part of the homeland in the committee of planning and development between the two parts led by Brother 'Abdallah Sa'id 'Abadan, deputy planning minister, left for the northern part of the homeland at noon today to participate in the meeting of the second session of the committee which will be held in Sanaa soon.

In a statement to ANA, Brother 'Abadan said that the committee will discuss a number of issues including the establishment of a fund to finance the joint projects between the two sides of the country and the basis for the establishment of this fund. It will also discuss a number of issues that it reviewed in its previous session in October 1984; the most important of these is the project of electrical linkeage between the two parts of the homeland and the establishment of a number of projects in agricultural production field, particularly in the production of bananas, grapes, and poultry and a number of other projects.

Mubarak Chairs NDP Parliamentary Meeting

PM101537 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 6 May 85 pp 1,4

[Unattributed report: "Parliamentary Committee Discusses Plan, New Budget; Mubarak Says We All Work for Egypt"]

[Excerpts] At a meeting under President Husni Mubarak's chairmanship lasting 2 and 1/2 hours, the NDP parliamentary faction yesterday discussed the draft plan and the 1985-1986 state budget.

During the discussions the president said that we all — people, party, and government — work for Egypt. He emphasized that every decision is governed by the general interests of the people. He said that people should not listen to rumors or heed attempts to cast doubt and should avoid effort to outbid others that are harmful to the country's higher and national interests.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated that the president pointed out that Egypt's strategy is peace, because peace facilitates development and promotes progress, and that peace based on justice can be protected by a strong Egypt.

The president affirmed that aid has not influenced our decisions and we have not abandoned any national or pan-Arab rights.

During the debate the president also gave instructions for the operation and strengthening of the Alexandria maritime terminal.

The president declared that no power on earth can impose an opinion or dictate a decision to us. Our decisions, he said, stem from our own convictions and are governed by the public interests. He also said: Some people claim that there are those who influence our decisionmaking, but I say that nobody influences our decisions.

On foreign policy the president warned against talk about foreign policy by people who lack sufficient information about it, because such talk is extremely detrimental to national interests. The president referred in this connection to people who talk about Arab relations, the need to show interest in them and to improve them, without themselves making any practical contribution to that end. In fact, he said, they undermine and harm Arab relations and interests. He urged the NDP to confront the suspicion and distortion campaigns and everything else harmful to Arab relations.

The president also said: When Egypt holds contacts or establishes relations, it does so openly. At home and abroad Egypt says what it believes and what it wants. We want peace. With peace we can raise the Egyptian people's standard of living. Aid has not affected our decisions, and we have not forfeited any national or pan-Arab rights. With peace we can build ourselves and our country and strive for the fulfillment of our plan and the improvement of our conditions year by year.

He also said: We tell the people everything and hide nothing because we serve Egyptian interests, not individual interests.

On relations with Israel and a meeting with Peres, the president said: I have spoken about three specific points that I will never change:

1. Settlement of the Tabah issue through arbitration, provided the arbitration committee and period are specified.

2. Withdrawal from Lebanon. We have stressed and are still stressing this point. Israel will indeed withdraw from Lebanon.

3. Improvement of conditions in the occupied territories and reactivation of the Palestinian question.

I would then be able to say that I had no objection to meeting with Peres on the border. We are not afraid of anything. Neither the Israelis nor anyone else can impose anything on us or change our policies.

The president also spoke about Egypt's efforts in connection with the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and the initiation of a dialogue with the United States.

He said: As you can all see, the peace process is in motion and the contacts regarding the formation of the delegation are in progress. They [not further specified] are considering its formation, and they will be the ones to name the members.

We have asked Israel, the president said, to be flexible on the question of the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz Visits 12 May

Arrives in Cairo

NC120750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0737 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Cairo from Israel this morning on a several-hour visit to Egypt. On his arrival, he was received by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes.

Welcomed by 'Abd al-Majid

NC120822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Cairo at 0915 on a visit of several hours to Egypt. He was received by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who delivered a speech welcoming the U.S. secretary. In his speech, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Hopefully, we will have fruitful talks and an exchange of views. He added that relations between Egypt and the United States are excellent in various spheres. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We look forward to strengthening these relations. He noted that a number of international issues of mutual interest will be dealt with during the talks.

Continuing his speech, the foreign minister said that the visit comes at a time when here is a need for an active U.S. role.

Received by Mubarak

NC120839 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA) President Husni Mubarak received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived in Cairo from Israel earlier today, at Al-Qubbah Palace.

The discussions during the meeting dealt with the U.S. Administration's efforts to achieve agreement on all the viewpoints regarding the Middle East issue in light of President Mubarak's recent proposals to hold a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Attending the talks on the Egyptian side were: Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Egyptian Ambassador in Washington 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi. On the U.S. side, the talks were attended by: U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes and members of the delegation accompanying Secretary Shultz on his current tour of the area.

Talks With 'Abd al-Majid

NC121402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA) — Egypt and the United States opened a round of talks at 1320 today when Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is currently visiting Cairo. The talks were initially held in camera, but members of both delegations joined 'Abd al-Majid and Shultz later on. The Egyptian delegation includes Ambassadors 'Abd al-Halim Badawi and Muhsin Fahmi; Foreign Ministry assistants Sa'd Khalil and Tahah al-Majdub; Ambassador Nabih al-'Urabi, head of the Legal Department; Egyptian Ambassador to Washington 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi; Ambassador Waifiq Husni, head of the Economic Department; and Muhammad al-Uwaybi, director of the Foreign Minister's Office. The U.S. delegation includes U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Nicholas Veliotes and the officials accompanying the secretary of state.

The talks, which were held at the Foreign Ministry, lasted for some 40 minutes. Shultz declined to answer journalists' questions after the session. We have learned that the talks were devoted to an in-depth discussion of the Middle East and those bilateral issues that Shultz reviewed with President Mubarak this morning.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid hosted a working lunch in honor of the U.S. guest and his accompanying delegation. The lunch, held at the Al-Tahrir Club this afternoon, was attended by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Sultan 'Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade; and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Shultz and his delegation will leave Cairo at 1600 for Aqaba, where he will hold talks with King Husayn and other Jordanian officials. This will be the last leg of his visit to the region, and will be followed by a stop in Geneva for a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Meets 'Ali

NC121426 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this afternoon. Shultz is currently visiting Cairo. After the meeting, which was also attended by Egyptian Ambassador to Washington 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi, the prime minister said the United States has been responsive to Egyptian requests. The U.S. has decided to give Egypt $200 million in cash before 1 October, the start of the U.S. fiscal year, and $300 million afterward. Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that these grants are part of the additional allowances agreed upon during President Mubarak's recent visit to Washington.

Leaves Cairo

NC121532 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Cairo for Jordan this afternoon after a brief visit to Egypt. During his stay, he was received by President Husni Mubarak. Shultz also met with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. They discussed bilateral relations and developments in the Middle East.

'Abd al-Majid Stresses Peace as Strategic Objective

NC111859 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stressed that peace is Egypt's strategic objective, and that Egypt is working to achieve it in the Middle East and in other Arab regions. He pointed out that Egypt is in touch with the various parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid made these remarks during a meeting with a Canadian defense college delegation currently visiting Cairo. The foreign minister emphasized Egypt's desire to strengthen Egyptian-Canadian relations in all fields.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Arab Issues, Gulf Conflict

NC130742 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has affirmed Egypt's eagerness for Arab solidarity and its interest in serving Arab issues. Egypt, he said, is the center of stability and equilibrium in the region, and a firm pillar for the Arab nation. He affirmed that the current crisis and division in the Arab world will vanish.

In a statement appearing in today's edition of *AL-AKHBAR*, the foreign minister noted that Egypt's role and interest in Arab issues is clear. This is exemplified by Egypt's support for Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement, which not only serves the interests of the two people and that of peace, but also aims at ending the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and achieving stability in the area.

Referring to the situation in Lebanon, Dr 'Abd al-Majid called on Syria to change its policy toward this country and not to polarize one party against another. He said that the Lebanese themselves must deal with their domestic interests, particularly after the Israeli withdrawal is completed.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed regret at the continuation of the Gulf war, which only destroys the potentials of the two Islamic countries. He called for efforts to halt this war and to bring peace to the region.

Ghali Returns From UN Meeting in Geneva

NC111921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo from Geneva this evening after a 1-week visit to Switzerland. During his stay, he attended the meetings of the 36th session of the UN Committee on International Law. In an arrival statement, Dr Ghali said the committee completed the election of its new members. They are four experts from West Germany, Italy, Greece, and China. The committee also discussed issues relating to the codification of international law.

Helmut Schmidt Arrives in Cairo 10 May

NC110608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2252 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in Cairo from Frankfurt tonight for a 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak.

President Mubarak is scheduled to receive Schmidt on Saturday. During his visit, Schmidt will meet with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Sa'id Hamzah, secretary of the President's Office, and the West German ambassador in Cairo welcomed Schmidt at the airport.

Spanish Foreign Minister Moran Arrives 11 May

NC112019 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) — Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran arrived in Cairo this evening from Madrid for a 4-day visit to Egypt.

In an arrival statement, the Spanish foreign minister said he was looking forward to meeting President Husni Mubarak. He added that he will also hold talks with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on bilateral political and economic relations. He praised the relations that link Egypt and Spain, and described them as excellent. He noted that his talks with officials in Cairo will deal with the Middle East situation as well.

Moral expressed his country's support for the EC statement issued in Bonn. He described that statement as successful despite some differences among the member-states.

According to the Spanish foreign minister, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the region is an encouraging opportunity to give an impetus to peace efforts.

The Spanish minister was received on arrival by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Muhsin Fahmi.

Soviet Envoy Views Need for Peace Conference

NC120929 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov has stressed the need for convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the PLO's full participation.

In a statement, the first made since he assumed his duties as Soviet ambassador to Egypt, published in *AL-SIYASAH* today, Belonogov said that the Arab countries must unify their stands and unite their efforts with regard to this issue, because this will reactivate and solve the problem.

Belonogov stressed the need that all parties to the conflict should attend the international conference, adding that any other meeting will not attain a just, lasting, and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue.

Touching on Egyptian-Soviet relations, the Soviet ambassador said that he has the strong impression that bilateral relations will further develop in the future. He added that he has sensed good intentions to promote and expand these relations in the interest of the two countries.

AL-AKHBAR Views Significance of Shultz' Tour

NC120642 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0525 GMT 12 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "Will Shultz' Tour Achieve Practical Results," *AL-AKHBAR* writes: U.S. efforts in search of peace in the Middle East — efforts that the tour of the area by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, initiated and which will be followed up by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour — are undoubtedly the fruit of President Husni Mubarak's successful visit to Washington last March.

Shultz' tour acquires special significance due to the following factors:

1. Murphy's tour was exploratory. The objective of his visit was to investigate the views of various parties regarding the nature of

moves for the next stage. Hence, we expect Shultz to achieve practical results.

2. Shultz' tour comes amid changes in the political atmosphere in favor of a peaceful settlement, particularly on the part of the Arabs. This is represented by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed on 11 February, and by President Mubarak's proposals toward establishing a comprehensive settlement. This settlement will constitute a basis for any future move. President Mubarak's proposals call for holding a preliminary meeting between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The objective of ongoing efforts is to decide how the Palestinians will be represented in this delegation.

Shultz' tour comes a few days before the meeting scheduled to be held in Vienna on 14 May between Shultz and Gromyko. There is no doubt that U.S. and Soviet positions on the Middle East dispute will be discussed during this meeting.

Cairo Commentaries Examine Shultz' Mideast Tour

Muhammad Sharaf

NC101703 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 May 85

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "Why a Just Solution to the Palestinian Problem Has Become an Urgent Necessity"]

[Text] On the eve of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the Middle East — Egypt, Israel, and Jordan — reports indicate that the current U.S. position on resolving the Palestinian issue has not yet crystallized. This does not mean there is nothing positive in the U.S. stand, but that the direction Washington will move is unclear. That the United States believes there are positive ideas concerning the peace process in the region summarizes the U.S. position.

Certain important facts concerning this matter must now be stated:

1. Developments and events during the past few years, while peace efforts concerning the Palestinian problem were frozen, have proven that it is imperative to find a just solution to the problem. Israel's policy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip designed to gain time has not worked. Its most important objective was to consolidate the Israeli occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by expanding settlements by pushing the Palestinians out as much as possible.

2. Israel has noticeably expanded its settlements. Reliable reports indicate that Israeli settlements now cover approximately 2.5 percent of the West Bank territory. These settlements serve as cordons around major cities such as East Jerusalem, Hebron, Nabulus, and others. They have not penetrated agricultural land. These reports also note that the cost of establishing these settlements is so exorbitant, that the flagging Israeli economy cannot bear it for long.

3. With regard to pushing the Palestinian people off occupied territory, there are many indications that this Israeli policy has failed. Contrary to what happened in Palestine before the establishment of Israel, the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have held on to their lands and have resisted all inducements to leave. True, the occupation authorities have resorted to expropriating land by force, but the Palestinians are determined to resist this and the Israeli occupation by every means.

4. There is international agreement on the urgent need for a just solution to the Palestinian problem, because it constitutes a hotbed of tension that threatens the interests of other countries in the area and world peace and security.

5. The failure of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon shows that Israel has lost a great deal of morale despite its heavy armament. It has also shown that Israel has a dire need for peace as quickly as possible, although it is trying to make as many gains as possible before entering serious negotiations.

Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani

NC101458 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 May 85

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "Joint Arab Action Is the Best Way To Establish Peace"]

[Text] Official U.S. sources indicate that the Reagan administration is approaching the possibility of a dialogue between Washington and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation very cautiously. According to these sources, the U.S. Administration wants to leave the Arabs responsible for choosing the delegation and expects the delegation to be named and agreed upon during U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' upcoming visit to the region.

Even though Shultz' visit is part of a series of U.S. efforts resulting from recent Arab developments, primarily the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and its positive effects, these developments are yet to receive sufficient response from the United States, Israel, and radical Arab parties. Clearly the United States and Israel do not comprehend the significance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as the last foreseeable opportunity for peace. The U.S. Administration still adheres to its stand and refuses to participate with the PLO in any dialogue before it recognizes Israel and Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

In Israel, some voices affirm that there will be no negotiations with the Palestinians, not even with a Palestine National Council delegation that does not include PLO members.

Egypt has assumed great responsibility in trying to establish peace in the Middle East; it has explored every avenue and consulted with all parties. Egypt is concerned that the Arab-Israeli conflict will divide Arabs in a power struggle or a war of balances in the area. Egypt believes that all Arabs should agree on the Arab-Israeli conflict, since all Arab countries acknowledge that the Palestinian problem is the core of the conflict. However, it has become an issue on which the Arabs differ for reasons not connected with the essence of the conflict.

For example, Arab views have differed on U.S. efforts to establish peace in the Middle East. Some Arabs speak of rival Arab leaders' abilities to affect draft solutions, political recommendations, and settlements as well as their ability to upset existing balances.

Some Arabs even predict that the new U.S. moves undertaken by Shultz will fail. Despite low expectations for the U.S. efforts, such efforts should continue, even though joint Arab action is still recognized as the best method for solving Arab issues. We consider a settlement of the Middle East crisis impossible until the Arab countries establish a single view in confronting Israeli intransigence, U.S. rejection, and U.S. patronage for Israel, which exceeds exaggeration and further contributes to the tragedy afflicting the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

Nadiya Yusuf

NC112045 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 11 May 85

[New Analysis by Nadiya Yusuf]

[Text] The historic change that Egypt began some years ago toward establishing peace in the Middle East requires an active U.S. role with the cooperation of Egypt and all other parties concerned with the problem. George Shultz' visit to Cairo tomorrow is part of America's attempt to familiarize itself with the outlines of this role. This tour represents a new stage in America's efforts , which follow a period of stagnation. The purpose of its action is to revitalize the regional peace process and to look for an opportunity for some new U.S. action. This, in turn, will seek to translate President Mubarak's proposals on holding a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue into action. This will be a prelude to [words indistinct] in the peace efforts.

This is Shultz' first tour of the region since the summer of 1983. His trip follows the recent tour by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, which was described as exploratory and (?in preparation) for a larger U.S. role in the peace process.

Shultz' current tour is proof that the U.S. Administration understands the goals of Egypt's proposals. It is also in response to the intensive Arab efforts of recent months. Those efforts are represented by the visits made to Washington by a number of Arab kings and presidents, who carried details of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement with them.

We expect the U.S. position on the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to enter into peace negotiations to be finalized during this tour. Its position on an international Middle East peace conference, in which both superpowers will participate, will also crystallize.

Reportage on Visit of Zambian President, Delegation

Arrives 10 May

JN101556 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May (INA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda arrived here this morning on an official visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn led those who welcomed him.

The Zambian president is accompanied by a delegation comprising Daniel Lisulo, member of the Central Committee and official in charge of the Legal and Foreign Relations Committee of the United National Independence Party; Lameck Goma, minister of foreign affairs; General Malimba Masheke, minister of defense; (Waltid Perry), the Zambian president's assistant for political affairs; (Yunahanta Sithimo), the Zambian president's assistant for cultural and press affairs; the Zambian Air Force commander; and other senior officials.

Foreign Minister Meets 'Aziz

JN111601 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Lameck Goma, Zambian foreign minister, here this evening.

The two sides discussed the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the political moves to reach a just and honorable solution to the conflict, bilateral relations, issues of mutual interest, and the state of affairs in the Nonaligned Movement.

Kaunda Leaves Baghdad

JN112001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda left Baghdad this evening following a 2-day official visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn headed those who saw the Zambian president off. 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; a number of RCC members; the National Assembly speaker; the director of the president's office; the ministers; and the president's secretary, also saw the Zambian president off.

Ramadan Receives Message From Turkey's Ozal

JN121416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal dealing with Iraqi-Turkish cooperation in the economic, commercial, and technical fields.

Ramadan received the message through Turkish Ambassador Nuzhet Kandemir, who he received in Baghdad today. Ramadan and the ambassador dicussed bilateral cooperation and promoting it in all fields in the joint interest of the two peoples.

Tariq 'Aziz To Join Arab League Group in London

JN121655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for London today to join the 7-member Arab League delegation under Chedli Klibi, which will begin its visit to the United Kingdom tomorrow. The delegation will hold talks with British officials on the Iraq-Iran war developments and ways to end it.

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques

Communique No 1,830

JN101644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 May 85

[Communique No 1,830 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The will of the great Iraqi people is expressed daily by their Armed Forces in the form of heroic battlefield action against the forces of the tyrant clique in Iran which rejected all peace calls because of its sick mind and grudge against Iraq, its awakening, its progress, and its glorious revolution.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With their well-known valor and high spirits, our brave Air Force pilots carried out combat missions against enemy positions, equipment, vehicles, and troop concentrations in the East Tigris sector, inflicting massive losses and destruction. All of our aircraft returned safely, praised be God, after carrying out 45 combat missions.

2. With splendid support for our ground forces' activities, the brave helicopter cavaliers continued their successful flights over the enemy units opposite our units' positions in the East Tigris sector, scoring accurate hits during which they destroyed two troop assembly points, three hideouts, one four-barrelled machinegun, one boat, and two infantry positions. The helicopter cavaliers returned safely to base.

3. One of our forward units in the northern sector ambushed and opened heavy fire on a group of enemy troops. In an accurate, quick, and brave attack, our units managed to kill five enemy troops, capture four others, and seize one machinegun and four rifles before returning safely to base.

4. Our brave artillery units in the East Basra sector delivered strong strikes against enemy artillery and mortar emplacements and other selected targets, inflicting large losses in men and equipment on the forces of the tyrant clique. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units destroyed one sniper position and four infantry positions, killing their occupants.

5. Our forward untis fired at enemy troop movements, positions, and observation posts in the Maysan sector, killing or wounding

15, destroying 1 mortar and 1 observation post, and setting 1 hardware stockpile on fire. Our forward observation posts saw the enemy evacuating its losses.

6. One of our brave patrols in the central sector of the operational theater was on duty when it found serviceable weapons and equipment. It brought them back to our units' positions. One of our units in the same sector destroyed three enemy observation posts, two infantry positions, and one vehicle.

7. The forces of the tyrant clique in Iran shlled Mandali and Al-Shihabi with heavy artillery.

8. Fleeing the sanguinary regime in Iran, groups of Iranian civilians and military sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 May 1985

Communique No 1,831

JN111624 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 May 85

[Communique No 1,831 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The staunch heroes of the Armed Forces offer irrefutable proof of their deep love for lofty Iraq and its great people.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our daring helicopter gunships continued their courageous raids against the troops of the oppressor clique and against their assembly points in the Maysan sector, destroying two infantry assembly points, one powerboat, and one antiaircraft gun. Our helicopter gunships returned safely to base.

2. Several blows by artillery and other weapons were dealt to enemy artillery positions and other enemy targets in the East Basra sector of operations, scoring effective hits and destroying three hardware stockpiles and two vehicles, one of them a large vehicle carrying military hardware which was also set on fire.

3. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite one of our forward unit's positions in the Maysan sector. Our forces engaged it with artillery and other types of weapons. The enemy sustained losses in life and one ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses.

4. Formations from our forward units engaged enemy positions, boats, and troop movements in the East Tigris sector of operations.

The blows of our forward units were effective and inflicted heavy losses in life on the enemy. In another area of the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed and three enemy troops were hit.

5. One enemy observation post was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

6. The forces of the oppressor clique shelled Mandali and Al-Shihabi with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 May 1985

Communique No 1,832

JN121624 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 May 85

[Communique No 1,832 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces, which God has made proud by granting them victory over the tyrant clique, are continuing their capable operations in the operational theater in defense of soil, rights, and dignity.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our brave helicopter pilots continued their daring attacks on the positions of the evil Iranian clique's forces, their guns emplacements, and troop concentrations east of Tigris.

They destroyed 13 infantry positions, 3 weapons emplacements, 1 antiaircraft machine gun, and 3 big boats, one of which carrying a number of enemy personnel.

Our pilots returned safely to base.

2. Our forward units pounded selected enemy targets in the central sector, scoring effective hits.

They killed two, wounded others, and destroyed one machinegun, one infantry position, and one observation post. Our forces created fires in enemy targets. An enemy vehicle was seen evacuating enemy casualties.

3. In a coordinated plan, a number of our forward formations opened intensive artillery fire on the units of the Iranian tyrant clique opposite our units east of Basra, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment.

4. Using mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions and observation posts in the northern sector.

Three enemy men were killed and two observation posts and one infantry position were destroyed.

5. One enemy vehicle was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. One enemy hardware stockpile and one vehicle were destroyed east of Tigris.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 May 1985

Khalil al-Wazir Meets With Senior Officials

JN121821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution's forces, met with a number of senior Iraqi officials in Baghdad this morning. The talks dealt with recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. They also reviewed bilateral relations and means of promoting them in the interest of the Arab nation's objectives. Brother Abu Jihad arrived in Baghdad last night on an official visit of several days. He was received at the airport by the director and members of the RCC liberation movements' bureau, and Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad.

Planning Minister Returns From Prague Meeting

JN110737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0614 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) — Minister of Planning Dr Samal Majid Faraj returned here today from Prague after leading the Iraqi side at the meeting of the joint Iraqi-CSSR committee on economic, commerical, and technical cooperation which ended there 2 days ago. The minister said that the committee discussed aspects of consolidating the existing bilateral cooperation.

Finance Minister Returns From OPEC Meeting

JN110927 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) — Minister of Finance Hisham Hasan Tawfiq returned from Vienna today after leading the Iraqi delegation to the annual ministerial meeting of OPEC's international development fund, which ended Thursday.

In a statement to INA, the minister said that during its 3-day meeting the ministerial council made several decisions, the foremost of which was electing a chairman and vice chairman for the coming session. He explained that the Iraqi delegation foiled attempts to elect the Iranian regime's finance minister [as chairman] for the session — an election which is based on alphabetical order. The head of the Venezuelan delegation was elected instead, while the UAE minister of state for financial affairs was elected vice chairman. The Iraqi minister said that the ministerial council discussed the fund's annual report, the financial situation, and the management budget, in addition to discussing the second increase in revenues for the International Fund for Agricultural Development, in which the OPEC countries participate as an independent group.

Trade Minister Returns From Canada 11 May

JN111909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned here today at the end of an official visit to Canada during which he headed the Iraqi side to the first session of the joint Iraqi-Canadian committee on economic, trade, and technical cooperation. During the visit, the trade minister held several meetings with Canadian officials. Positive results were attained in the sphere of expanding trade exchange and the effective participation of Canadian ventures in the economic development in Iraq, in addition to the consolidation of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Agriculture Minister Returns From PRC Visit

JN130716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1832 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (INA) — 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, minister of agriculture and irrigation, and his accompanying delegation returned here this evening at the end of an official visit to the PRC that lasted several days. Mahmud told INA that during the visit he became acquainted with PRC irrigation and land reclamation projects. He added that he held talks with PRC officials on ways of strengthening cooperation in the sphere of irrigation and agriculture.

Briefs

New British Ambassador — Baghdad, 12 May (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received T. J. Clark, the British ambassador in Baghdad, at the beginning of his tenure here today. They reviewed bilateral relations in all fields and the prospects of promoting them in the two countries' joint interests. [Text] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 May 85 JN*]

King Husayn Reportedly To Declare Joint Confederation

JN131413 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] In a report from Tunis a short while ago, REUTER cites Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, as saying that King Husayn of Jordan is preparing to announce a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, whose government will be entrusted with negotiating Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories. He also said that the PLO will make a mistake if it approves such an initiative.

King Husayn Returns From Saudi Arabia

JN121414 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Aqaba — His Majesty King Husayn and the delegation accompanying him have returned to the homeland. King Husayn and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Aqaba this afternoon following a 2-day working visit to Saudi Arabia.

Reportage on Visit of U.S. Secretary of State

Arrives in Aqaba

JN121745 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his wife at the Royal Palace in Aqaba this evening. The meeting was attended by the prime minister; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the foreign minister; and Muhammad Kamal, the appointed Jordanian ambassador to Washington. Official talks between the two sides are expected to begin this evening. Shultz, his wife, and his delegation arrived at Aqaba Airport this evening on an official 2-day visit to Jordan. He was received by the prime minister and his wife. Shultz was accorded an official reception at Aqaba Airport and was greeted by a guard of honor.

Begins Official Talks

JN121924 Amman Television in English 1900 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur received this evening at the Royal Palace in Aqaba U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Mrs Shultz. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the Army commander in chief, the foreign minister, and Jordan's ambassador to Washington. Talks between the Jordanian side, led by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, and the American side, led by the U.S. secretary of state, began at the Royal Palace in Aqaba this evening.

The talks, which included a working dinner, were attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the minister of court, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the foreign minister, and the Jordanian ambassador to Washington. On the American side, the talks were attended by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and the delegation accompanying Mr Shultz.

Mr and Mrs Shultz and the accompanying delegation arrived in Aqaba this evening for a 2-day official visit to Jordan. Upon arrival, the secretary of state was accorded an official reception and greeted by Prime Minister Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i and Mrs al-Rifa'i, as well as by the foreign minister, Jordan's ambassador to Washington, the U.S. ambassador in Amman, and a number of senior officials.

Leaves Aqaba

JN131120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Aqaba — His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held a second round of talks at the Royal Palace in Aqaba this morning. The session was attended by the members of the Jordanian and U.S. sides and dealt mainly with the aspects related to Middle East peace efforts. In a press statement at Aqaba Airport after George Shultz' departure, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i said that the Jordanian and U.S. sides held frank, fruitful, and cordial talks during which the problems facing the steps along the road toward just and comprehensive peace in the region were defined. He expressed hope that positive results will emerge from these continuous contacts among all the parties concerned. Shultz left Aqaba Airport this morning and was seen off by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Jordanian ambassador to Washington, the U.S. ambassador in Amman, and senior Aqaba officials.

Press on Visit of U.S. Secretary of State

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments

JN110855 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 May 85 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Shultz Visit and Facts That Cannot Be Ignored"]

[Text] The issue of forming a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in preparation for joint talks with the United States in order to bring peace prospects closer may be a prominent topic and among the priorities on the agenda of George Shultz' Middle East visit. The other issues of the agenda are the chilly Egyptian-Israeli relations, their future, and their connection to the development of peace moves in the Middle East, as well as issues such as U.S. aid to Egypt and Israel; the exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon in wake of the Israeli withdrawals; and bilateral U.S. relations with the countries in the region.

The statement Shultz and the Israeli officials made during Shultz' visit to Israel show that Shultz is not bringing special suggestions with him. Shultz proceeds from the principles of the U.S. stand, which has reservations about the PLO and which wants to find a formula for the Palestinians' participation in peace talks without going back on previous U.S. commitments regarding the PLO. This acknowledges that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement constitutes a new development that calls for testing peace opportunities and the various parties' stands in order to find an acceptable compromise starting point for the first stages of looking for a new path for peace.

Whether Shultz speaks about choosing Palestinians to participate in the talks or about people from certain organizations, the result is the same. This is because any Palestinian — regardless of his position and his affiliation — will join the PLO and Jordan in calling for achieving the Palestinian people's rights. Palestinians will also join the PLO and Jordan in not selling out the right to Arab sovereignty over the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem, and in not fragmenting the principle of comprehensive peace in exchange for comprehensive withdrawal.

The importance of the U.S. stand at this stage should be in harmony with its ability to positively affect the Israeli stand, and with its ability to make Israel look realistically and seriously at the Arab peace move. The U.S. stand will gain more ability to affect and mediate if it is based on a comprehensive view of the issue of the Palestinian people as an essential and central cause, from which all hotbeds of tension in the Middle East have emerged and from which all dangers and disturbances in the Middle East will result if this cause is ignored.

In the past, all policies aimed at delaying solutions, ignoring the Palestinian crisis, liquidating this cause through the preemptive Israeli war, and obliterating the cause by concentrating on solving the issues and crises that resulted from the continuation of the conflict around the Palestine cause have failed. Ultimately, the attempt to fragment the Palestine cause and turn it into humanitarian, administrative, and social issues separate from sovereignty and right to territory has also failed.

All these experiences, together with the experience of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its destructive effects on Israeli society, are sufficient to light the road for the U.S. policy if the U.S. Administration has good intentions toward peace. The Palestine cause, as an issue related to the rights of people who are seeking to get rid of Israeli occupation and colonialist hegemony, cannot be fragmented or bypassed through any of the formulas that were tested in the past.

The Jordanian-Palestinian trend and move is based on understanding the realities in the region and the world, as well as on realizing the ability of the United States in particular and the international community in general to find an acceptable path and peace guarantees that provide security, peace, and coexistence to all peoples in the region.

We hope that the step made by the Shultz visit will be equal to the size of the problem, as well as to the expectations and desire for peace.

We also hope that this visit will give momentum to peace efforts without bypassing or ignoring inalienable facts, particularly the Palestinians' right to represent themselves and to participate in defending their cause in a free way, which international law and the international community's resolutions guarantee for all people who struggle for peace, justice, and freedom.

AL-DUSTUR on U.S. Responsibility

JN120832 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
12 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "So That Shultz' Mission May Succeed"]

[Text] In spite of the lengthy talks U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held with Israeli officials and his strong expression of the U.S. stands in supporting Israel, the semifinal answers submitted by the various Israeli political circles to the U.S. secretary's proposals indicate that Israel is cotninuing to indulge in its policy of rejecting solutions and blocking all roads that lead to the possibility of achieving a just, permanent peace in the region. While such an intransigent Israeli stand is neither new nor surprising, but actually expected from the start, what really attracts attention is the fact that all Shultz' reassurances to the Israeli leaders and all his imbalanced talks and statements regarding the U.S. stand on all aspects of the region's conflict merely deepened the Israeli rejection and obstruction of the U.S. course aimed at playing a deeper role in the efforts to achieve a political settlement to the Middle East crisis.

Although the U.S. stand has not yet achieved the desired stage of balance between Arabs and Israelis, and despite U.S. policies in the region that are on some occasions marred by ambiguity and hesitation and on most occasions by complete bias toward Israel, the Tel Aviv leaders, who are usually divided among themselves on some foreign political issues, once again united their stands and policies that essentially are aimed at thwarting any possible U.S. role that could take into consideration part of the Arab viewpoint that adheres to the principles of international right and justice. We do not believe that the current U.S. Administration, which has accumulated vast experience and deep understanding of all aspects of the prevalent situation in the region for many decades, does not realize the truth behind the Israeli stand that is essentially based on imposing a fait accompli policy and hampering every political effort in this regard in order to entrench the concrete facts on the ground — the facts that Israel believes will be finally entrenched as time passes so that the matter will be a foregone conclusion which will not be open for discussion or possible settlement.

While we believe that the U.S. Administration is called upon now more than any time in the past to drop its ambiguous and hesitant policy and its indecisiveness regarding the Middle East crisis, we do not forget to warn once again that the current opportunity to achieve progress in peace efforts might not be repeated. This would place a historic responsibility on the shoulders of Washington for wasting this convenient opportunity. Moreover, it would force the Arab side to drop any future betting on an effective U.S. role capable of contributing to real peace efforts.

JORDAN TIMES on 'Balance'

JN130629 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
13 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Road to Peace Starts Here"]

[Text] The logic that the Israelis employ in insisting upon the exclusion of the PLO from peace talks strikes us as ludicrous and lopsided. At the same time, the American deference to the Israeli concept is empty and harmful. Nations do not make peace with one another because they are friends. Real peace is made between sworn enemies and adversaries, for all we know and can tell.

The Israelis and the Americans are playing in the hands of the extremists in refusing to recognise and deal with the moderate forces of the PLO. Did Yasir 'Arafat not offer mutual Palestinian-Israeli recognition on many occasions? Is the PLO not committed to the Fes declaration of 1982 and to all U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian problem? Has the PLO chairman not taken enormous risks and made great efforts to advance the cause of Arab-Israeli peace as is clearly represented by the Feb. 11 accord with Jordan?

Where is the logic in insisting upon the exclusion of the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people from peace talks? And what kind of settlement would we have if only "personalities," rather than nations and representative institutions, were involved in peace negotiations?

Before he started his current tour in the area, the U.S. secretary of state spoke about a new realism that he discerned on the Arab side.

Mr. Shultz might have also assumed that there was a certain Arab sentiment ready to re-examine the Reagan initiative of September, 1982. And in this he was more or less correct.

New realism indeed there is in the Arab World today, and the Reagan plan, despite its flaws, remains to be one of the best things that have come out of Washington for many years.

We would never blame the secretary of state if he further assumes that the Arabs want to continue talking peace with the U.S., if only because there is no other plausible option for us and because the U.S. is the party that has to bear much of the responsibility for the action of its client state Israel.

But Mr. Shultz has to be careful on this particular point. For to wish to deal with the U.S. does not mean that the Arabs, helpless and hopeless as they appear at the moment, will accept any line that Washington wishes to throw out at them.

The Arabs are always ready to consider solid and serious American initiatives that pay more attention to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. All we want from the U.S. is to seek a little more balance in its relations with us and vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This the Americans could well do if they remember that Israel rejected the Reagan initiative out of hand when it was first launched, while the Arabs gave it long and hard thought before they became convinced that Washington was neither serious nor credible enough to see it through to the end.

Yes, the Arabs do want a serious, more active American effort in the Middle East. But, more important, are the Americans themselves ready to do what is enough and necessary to move the peace process forward? If they are, the road is clear from here, and they know it.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Criticizes Stands

JN130823 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 13 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The U.S. Stand Between Reservation and Concern"]

[Text] It may be premature to predict the U.S. moves intended to give momentum to the peace process. Despite U.S. concern, which is reflected by Shultz' visit to the region, the United States still sticks to its old stands dictated by its alliance with Israel, as well as by ignoring Arab peace calls and readiness to find compromise solutions in accordance with international decisions that call for exchanging land for peace.

In Israel and then in Egypt Shultz praised the Camp David accords and considered them as a basis to which additions can be added. This logic completely contradicts the logic of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the call for activating the peace issue — the call that resulted from that agreement. This is because the Camp David accords have not achieved real peace between Egypt and Israel; they only achieved a cold armistice.

The accords did not prevent the Palestinians from escalating resistance against Israeli occupation. Neither did they bring the Arab-Israeli coexistence any closer, but made it more complicated. The accords did not prevent a new war in Lebanon — a war which produced a suicidal resistance in southern Lebanon. Israel is still suffering from the fire of this resistance and fears the extension of its effects to the Israeli entity.

Any search for peace at this stage should be based on U.S. readiness to respect international resolutions regarding the Palestine cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict; its contribution to applying the principles of these resolutions; Washington's readiness to recognize the Palestinian people's human and national legitimate rights; and on abandoning the known attempts to bypass the existence of the Palestinian people, their representatives, and their inalienable pan-Arab and historical rights to their land and to self-determination.

Shultz' talks in the region are now concentrating on the mechanism for preliminary negotiations between the Arabs and the United States, the identity of the Palestinian role, and the type of the elements to participate in these talks.

Washington may be concerned to reassure Israel that it will not bypass its old pledges at this preliminary stage. However, Washington realizes that Israeli peace and security are linked to reassuring the Palestinians of their national rights and of the frank recognition of their identity. Regardless of the form of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation or the type and thinking of its members, the purpose and objective will not change.

The objective is to liberate the territory from the Israelis and to exchange it for peace. This is the main point in the peace process. This is also the basic step on which the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was based — the agreement which presented the land in exchange for peace principle as the only acceptable way to any solution that will end the conflict in the future.

AL-RA'Y on Talks

JN130653 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 13 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Justice and Peace"]

[Text] The talks between His Majesty King Husayn and the senior Jordanian official on the one hand and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his accompanying delegation on the other began in Aqaba yesterday. These talks are important because they are based on a common belief and conviction that any settlement of the Middle East crisis can only be achieved through tackling the crux of this crisis. Any serious effort to tackle the crux of this crisis can only be achieved through dealing with the Palestinian people and their sole, legitimate representative — the owners of the occupied territory, the violated rights, and the aspirations sought by all people in the world.

We do not want to add anything to this crisis and its crux that is not known to the U.S. Administration and its secretary of state. The 37 years which followed the establishment of the Israeli entity and the 18 years which followed the Israeli aggression in June 1967 have placed the United States, its allies, and the international community before the injustice practiced against the Palestinian people, as well as before the annihilation and schemes of Judaization and colonialism waged against the Arab nation and its territory, as well as against the Arab Palestinian people and their right to return, to life, and sovereignty since the June aggression.

Also, we do not want to speak about the Jordanian-Palestinian hand extended in peace — which is not only needed by the Arabs and the Israeli entity, but by the international community on the one hand and U.S. interests in the region on the other. Therefore, the U.S. stand that supports the Palestinian people's legitimate rights also supports just peace, human rights, justice, equality, and reassurance.

Many people, including the Americans, are now speaking about the last available opportunity for peace. This is an important point, but what is more important is that those who can build peace should assume their international responsibilities. Our nation, which does not believe in invasion and aggression or in occupying others' territory and usurping their rights, seeks just peace because this is in harmony with our lofty principles under which we believe that the victory of truth is not achieved by force or superiority and that our enemies' wager on time is governed by real ignorance of history.

We should point out that our proposal to exchange peace for land is a real and practical expression of a serious desire to achieve sovereignty of justice, truth, and international legitimacy. Any ignorance of this proposal or any act that undermines it asserts that the intentions to expand that call for land and peace are a deal rejected by the nation and the people. This deal cannot be imposed through arrogance and alliances. The hope is that Shultz' tour will achieve a step on the long path toward just peace that will regain the Palestinian people's rights and put an end to four decades of Israeli invasion, aggression, and encroachment on all values, principles, and charters.

'Arafat-Led Delegation Returns to Amman From PRC

JN130925 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian-Palestinian delegation led by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Amman this morning after a visit to the PRC lasting several days. During the visit the delegation held talks with PRC leaders on the Palestine cause and the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move.

In a statement to the PETRA correspondent and Jordan television, Yasir 'Arafat described the talks with PRC leaders as fruitful and successful.

He said: I can proudly say that this visit was one of the most successful visits I have made. The PRC leaders asserted to us their firm and principled stand toward our Arab nation's issues, particularly the Palestine cause. They also strongly asserted their support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and for the Jordanian-Palestinian move. They promised to exert efforts on all international levels toward holding an international conference to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine cause and to end the Israeli occupation of all Arab territory, including Jerusalem. He added that the PRC leaders asked him and the delegation to convey their heartfelt greetings to His Majesty King Husayn.

'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister, education minister, and member of the delegation, made a statement in which he said that the first move of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation was successful. The PRC leaders showed deep understanding of our issues and good appreciation for this move, which they considered an excellent step on the correct path. They also expressed their readiness to support common action that will help our joint march.

Al-Majali Statement

JN131212 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpts] Amman — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation led by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Amman this morning after a visit to the PRC lasting several days.

Al-Majali added: The PRC leaders' support, encouragement, and backing that we felt makes us more optimistic and hopeful of a broader response by the international centers of power in the world. This is because the PRC has great influence in the international arena.

He said: The PRC leaders asked us to convey their best greetings and deep appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn who enjoys the great appreciation and respect of the PRC leaders and the friendly PRC people. He added: While talking about the important inplications of our visit to the PRC, and its fruitful and successful results, I would like to refer to the great support we felt from all PRC circles for the PLO and for the appreciation they have for the PLO's leader, brother Yasir 'Arafat.

AL-SIYASAH Interviews Foreign Minister

GF121424 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
11 May 85 p 20

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Nabil Ghazzawi in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpt] Ghazzawi: Some senior U.S. State Department officials made statements last week which indicate that there is tangible progress toward a U.S. acceptance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, with regard to the possibilities of direct negotiations. Do you believe that mere PLO acceptance, or rather its acceptance of U.S. insistence on direct negotiations with Israel, includes sufficient recognition of UN Resolution 242 and Israel's right to existence to move to the stage of negotiations with the participation of the U.S. Administration? Do you also believe that the $1.5 billion aid to the Israeli economy may possibly constitute a sufficient U.S. pressure point on the Israeli leadership to make it move from the phase of rejection to that of acceptance of negotiating with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

Al-Masri: According to our information on the PLO position regarding the negotiations issue, neither the PLO or we speak of direct negotiations. We speak of direct talks between the PLO and the U.S. side only, within the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The result of such a meeting will decide what the next step will be. We hope that this will be the convening of an international conference.

With regard to U.S. aid to Israel in general, and particularly the $1.5 billion which the U.S. Government has decided to extend in the form of urgent aid to the Israeli economy, then this is an important card in the hands of the U.S. Government. Whether the U.S. Government is willing to use this card or not is a matter which is not clear to us so far.

Ghazzawi: With regard to Jordanian-Syrian relations, various analyses have lately been proposed which deal with new developments that followed the new ministerial makeup in Jordan. Where exactly do these relations stand now?

Al-Masri: The existing relations between Jordan and Syria are still the same despite some slight improvement. We are waiting for definite Syrian steps with regard to the media issue first of all.

Trade Protocol Documents Exchanged With Egypt

JN121555 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
12 May 85

[Text] Amman — At the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supplies today, Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt exchanged the documents of Trade Protocol No 8, which the two countries signed on 25 October. The protocol stipulates increasing trade exchange between the two countries to $250 million in the short term and to $500 million in the long term, as well as defining the shares of the Jordanian commercial center in Cairo and the Egyptian commercial center in Amman. It also stipulates a fair trade agreement to be carried out between the two countries during the current year at a value of $110 million for both sides. The protocol specifies the commerical banks through which credit accounts will be opened to implement the terms of the fair trade agreement between the two countries.

The Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supplies under secretary signed the documents of the protocol exchange for the Jordanian side, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman signed them for the Egyptian side.

JORDAN TIMES Interviews CSSR Labor Minister

JN111337 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
11 May 85 p 3

[By Olga Mikhael, special to the *JORDAN TIMES*]

[Text] Amman — Czechoslovakia fully supports the rights of the Palestinian people to self determination and to establish an independent state. It also believes that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should take part in any negotiations or international conference concerning the Middle East issue or the Palestinian cause, Czechoslovakian Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Emilian Hamernik announced in Amman Thursday. In an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES*, Mr. Hamernik said: "When we are speaking of the rights of the Palestinian people, we are speaking in terms of concepts of freedom and democracy and we believe that the life of a people should be decided and determined by the people themselves." The Czechoslovakian official clarified that his country has a very clear stand vis-a-vis the Middle East conflict and that it has continuously supported the Palestinian cause in all international platforms and forums.

"During my meetings with Jordanian officials, we discussed various matters including Jordan's policy, the Palestinian- Jordanian accord reached on Feb. 11, Israel's arbitrary and oppressive measures and the concept of exchange of land for peace," he said. He went on to say that holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and in which all concerned parties should participate, including the PLO, "is a very necessary step towards solving the conflict in the Middle East."

Mr. Hamernik is currently visiting Jordan upon an invitation from the Czechoslovakian-Jordanian Friendship Society and is on the tour in his capacity as the chairman of the Arab Committee of Czechoslovakian Friendship Society for International Relations. During his visit Mr. Hamernik met with Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad al-Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akif al-Fayiz and Ministry of Labour and Social Development Under Secretary Salih Khasawnah. They discussed ways to promote cooperation in all fields and reviewed means to develop parliamentary affairs between the two countries, especially in the field of exchanging delegations.

Fields of Cooperation

Mr. Hamernik explained that there are many fields in which both Czechoslovakia and Jordan can cooperate. Czechoslovakia, he added, is a highly developed, industrialised country which is ready to offer experts that might help Jordan in specific technical and industrial projects. Also, Czechoslovakia is ready to train technical cadres to help in developing the economy of Jordan, he added.

At present, there are four Czechoslovakian technical experts working at the Ministry of Public Works in Jordan who are providing the technical advice for many construction projects. However, Mr. Hamernik explained, Czechoslovakia is not satisfied with the volume of present cooperation and hopes that in the future more fields of cooperation will develop. "In the last twenty years we constructed around 200 projects in various Arab countries such as Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Yemen and Kuwait," he said. Mr. Hamernik pointed out that Jordan is a dynamic country and has rapidly developed a strong economy although it has limited resources.

Concerning cooperation in cultural fields, Mr. Hamernik explained that there are around 200 Jordanian students who have graduated from Czechoslovakian universities. "I have met with these students during my visit and I am very proud to say that they are well-qualified people who are contributing to the development of the Jordanian economy and society," he said. Czechoslovakia exports around one fifth of its industrial output and imports most of its raw materials and food. Czechoslovakia imports large quantities of phosphate from Jordan and exports industrial products, machinery and plastics. Mr. Hamernik pointed out that there is a scope for further development in business between the two countries. "Although my visit to Jordan is not official, it was an opportunity to meet with Jordanian officials and to study fields of cooperation and spheres for exports and imports," the Czechoslovakian official concluded.

AL-RA'Y Hails PRC Support for Joint Delegation

JN110905 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
11 May 85 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "The Chinese Stand"]

[Text] We greatly appreciate Beijing's interest in and welcome of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. We highly value Beijing's stand in reiterating support for the call to convene an international conference to find a just, comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem. China's honest stand on the Palestinian problem is a positive contribution toward restoring peace and stability in the region.

It is an expression of the will of the majority of mankind, which has always denounced the Israeli aggressors and appealed for saving the region from their aggressive, arrogant practices.

This stand undoubtedly assumes an undeniable international weight in view of China's permanent UN Security Council membership.

No doubt, the U.S. Administration would do well to properly evaluate this stand if it really cares to bring the region closer toward peace.

International cooperation is a more useful and powerful means of reaching a genuine solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Israeli desire and the special U.S.-Israeli relationship cannot in any way be allowed to dispose of the latest peace opportunity in the region.

It should be recalled that the Chinese, Soviet, and other positions that support the call for an international conference did not result from special relationships with the Arabs that are similar to the U.S.-Israeli relationship, but from objective, fair considerations with regard to the Palestinian people's rights, the threats of Israel's intransigence, and the whole world's interest in the region's peace and stability.

The international stands that show understanding toward these facts could be transformed into practice and resoluteness if the Arabs are able to build a new reality that would encourage this transformation.

We hope that they will be able to build this reality, which is indispensable for activating their problem and to proceeding on the right course with it.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Exchange Messages

NC121121 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] President al-Jumayyil this morning received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad which was presented to him by a special Syrian envoy. The message deals with the general political and security situation. The Syrian envoy is returning to Syria with a reply from President al-Jumayyil to President al-Asad on the situation in Lebanon. The reply affirms the need to continue contacts and coordination to deal with the current situation. Contacts between the two presidents are expected to continue this week in order to coordinate positions.

Junblatt Says U.S. 'Still Has Part To Play'

NC111756 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], received U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew in Al-Mukhtarah today. The meeting was also attended by Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib. The conferees took part in a working lunch as well. After the visit, Walid Junblatt said: Al-Mukhtarah will remain a home for everyone and we will receive the representatives of all countries there. Despite all the events of the past, we believe that the United States still has a part to play in Lebanon. It can help consolidate Lebanon's unity and pressure Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from the south without creating a security strip that might endanger the south's unity and the prospects for coexistence there.

Junblatt added: I gave the ambassador a book written by Amin Ma'luf. It is entitled: *The Crusades Through Arab Eyes.* I believe it is a very good book. I told the ambassador that we will always fight the Crusaders; however, this doesn't mean that we will fight Christians. The neo-Crusaders in Lebanon today are the Phalangist Party and the so-called first and second uprisings.

Answering a question on what the United States can do vis-a-vis Israel, Junblatt said: I hope and I believe the United States will and must take some action to correct the mistakes of the past. The ball is now in America's court.

In response to another question on the changes in the Phalangist forces, Junblatt declared: I'll discuss that subject at my news conference tomorrow afternoon. I don't want to give them more than they deserve, but I'll speak frankly tomorrow.

Junblatt Meets Jazzin Delegation, Comments

NC111916 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpt] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, received a delegation of officials from Jazzin this evening. Former Deputy Jean 'Aziz, as well as Deputies Edmond Rizq and Farid Sirhal, were among the group. Dr 'Atif Sallum was also present.

The meeting lasted from 1715 until 1815. After the session Minister Junblatt said: My talks with the officials and leaders from Jazzin dealt with ways of arranging Jazzin's political future through Lebanon's legitimate authorities, that is, to preserve unity and coexistence in Jazzin. They are insisting on this and I believe they will use all resources to consolidate this coexistence, in view of the harassment of such villages as Jba'. God willing, we will be in touch with Syria and with Nabih Birri to reach the solution we all want, namely, to preserve Jazzin. This is so because, as I said earlier, preserving Jazzin means preserving both Lebanon's unity and true coexistence in the country. I know that the officials from Jazzin, including Jean 'Aziz, Edmond Rizq, and Dr Farid Sirhal, are quite eager to preserve Lebanon's unity. All of us believe in the legitimate authorities and the need to send the Army, that is, the legitimate authority, to Jazzin.

Replying to a question on whether the legitimate authority means the 1st Brigade, Junblatt said: These are technical points. I have no objection to the 1st Brigade. If the Lebanese Army also wants to send units — and I have been told there are many soldiers from the Jazzin region in the Lebanese Army — I have no objection to them assuming their responsibilities.

In response to another question on whether Lahd's army will withdraw from Jazzin, Junblatt declared: I have no definite idea. It's up to Jazzin's officials to convince them. I believe it will be all right.

Answering another question on the return of displaced persons to Al-Rumaylah and on whether there will be similar steps in the future, Junblatt said: We are now trying to consolidate the situation in Al-Rumaylah and to expand this experiment. It's more important to stop the fighting in Beirut, because if the fighting doesn't stop there, Beirut, Ra's al-Nab', and the [southern] suburb will be evacuated as well.

On the reasons for the fighting in Beirut, Junblatt noted: They are very complex. Some severe statements by the Army commander, as well as Directive No 3 or 4 — I do not know what directives the people of Al-Yarzi have — are the ones that made things tense. Today we hope the Lebanese Army won't try to outsmart itself and that we will put an end to the fighting. He added: Security in Beirut also depends on security in Suq al-Gharb. We should wrap all these things up.

PSP's Walid Junblatt Holds News Conference

NC121352 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1150 GMT 12 May 85

[News conference granted by Progressive Socialist Party, PSP, leader Walid Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah on 12 May; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Text] [Junblatt] It is inevitable that I should be asked to comment on recent events, especially on the so-called uprising number two, which took place in the eastern area. My only comment is that it is regrettable that Christian leaders should stoop so low and that a specialist in crime and a terrorist, if the term can be applied, should become responsible for the fate of the Christians. Ja'ja' philosophizes on crime, while this other one [Emile Hubayqah] specializes in crime. Hubayqah is a student of Israel and of the previous Al-Sarkisi-al-Shihabi clique.

We don't want to open old dossiers, but let everyone inside and outside of Lebanon understand that there will be no reconciliation, recognition, or accord with the old or the new uprising. This is absolutely out of the question.

I also regret that one of the patriarchs, I believe it is [Greek patriarch] Hakim, has supported the uprising. We would like to have heard the voice of Patriarch Hakim when he and Samir Ja'ja' were in 'Ayn Traz. We also would like to have heard the voice of Bishop Hilu [Maronite bishop of Sidon] when Samir Ja'ja' and his gang were in the mountain killing patriots. The two have suddenly supported the uprising, have issued appeals, and have shouted about the fate of the Christians. Naturally, the fate of the Christians would be bad when spiritual or political persons of this caliber control their fate. I don't understand how Patriarch Hakim has stooped to this level. I reassure Patriarch Hakim that Dayr al-Mukhallis [a convent] is in safe hands. As a popular army, we will borrow some of the furniture. We will take olive oil. Dayr al-Mukhallis produces good oil which we will distribute to the poor poeple. I now have the collection of icons which were in the convent. We will return them to the Vatican only when the pope adopts a national and impartial stand toward the events in Lebanon. When the Pope adopts a national stand toward the displaced people and evacuees and toward the Lebanese tragedy which has befallen all the communities, I will then consider returning these icons, if they are of any value. We will bring in a specialist to decide and we will then return the icons to the Vatican. However, I want a position from the pope. Returning the icons to Dayr al-Mukhallis is out of the question at the moment. Dayr al-Mukhallis is considered a military zone.

Regarding a solution, this issue is indeed confusing. The Christians are lost between the uprising, between the declining spiritual leaders, and between the so-called legitimacy — a Somoza-like legitimacy. I have no idea what will happen. This is an impasse. It is not our impasse, but it is theirs. They are poor poeple. I grieve again for the fate of the Christians who find themselves between a Somoza and an Idi Amin. Hubayqah may perhaps (?turn into) an Idi Amin, I don't know. I haven't thought about it. He may, perhaps, be another Jean-Claude Duvalier, who is also a specialist in crime.

We support the cease-fire and a political solution. The question is: With whom do we agree? Do we agree with Amin al-Jumayyil? What is the value of Amin al-Jumayyil now? Can he offer anything? Can he keep his promises? We trusted him at Laussane, Bikfayya, and Geneva. He could do nothing. This might be his last opportunity. However, dealing with the others is out of the question. There is absolutely no chance that we can communicate or even approach them. This is out of the question. This is what I wanted to explain today. These are the main points I wanted to discuss.

I would now like to discuss something else. We have a close and objective alliance with the Palestinian National Salvation Front. We cannot separate the Lebanese issue from the Palestinian issue. The enemy is one, whether he is Israeli or Phalangist. It is natural that our alliance should be with the Palestinian issue under the leadership of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. This is, naturally, a sensitive issue. We have defended and we will always defend the legitimate rights of Palestinians inside and outside Lebanon. This is a remark I wanted to make because people might allege that we recently ignored this issue for tactical reasons, perahps. However, the alliance is now clear. It is an alliance with the Palestinian National Salvation Front. If there are any questions, I am now ready.

[Question] Some of Jazzin's prominent leaders were in Al-Mukhtarah yesterday. Is there anything new to report?

[Junblatt] Jazzin's leaders and I discussed ways of achieving a peaceful solution to the Jazzin issue. Of course, a peaceful solution demands the dispatch of Army units to Jazzin. I don't know if Amin al-Jumayyil can or wants to send the Army. Obviously, this question requires coordination with Syria and Nabih Birri. I asked Jazzin's leaders, and they promised, to take a stand and to do whatever they can to solve the tragedy facing the villages of Jabal 'Amil, particularly Jba'. They promised to do their best. I believe they have the ability and the sound national attitude to prevent any tragedy in this area.

[Question] The Phalangist media, including Radio Free Lebanon, are talking about wells that have been uncovered containing corpses. They are accusing the nationalist forces of digging up bodies, including that of Abbot Joseph Qazzi...

[Junblatt interrupts] The historic problem or mistake in this country is that we have turned a blind eye, or that many have turned a blind eye, to past crimes committed by the Lebanese Forces. The least of these crimes — not the least but the most hideous — was in Tall al-Za'tar. Our greatest problem is that we turned a blind eye to the Sabra and Shatila massacre as well. Lebanon's legitimate authorities ignored the need to conduct an investigation into the Sabra and Shatila massacre. Instead of trying to outdo them, we will reopen the books on all these crimes, and will put them all on trial, from the lowest to the highest official. Regrettably, a historic mistake was made when they brought in Bashir al-Jumayyil and made him president of the Republic. A second such mistake was when Amin al-Jumayyil was elected president. All these lies led us to the current situation. Many of Lebanon's politicians and the so-called legitimate Chamber of Deputies, which is a symbol of legitimacy, bear the responsibility for these mistakes. If they want to reopen the books, we're ready.

[Question] The U.S. ambassador also paid a visit to Al-Mukhtarah. Do you believe the United States has a part to play in solving the Lebanese crisis?

[Junblatt] I said yesterday that the United States could play a role. The United States didn't take any position on the south in the past. Nor did it take a position on the massacres committed in the south — particularly in Kawthariyat al-Siyad and in Al-Zrariyah — or on the shelling of the southern suburb and Al-Nab'ah. We hope this will change. The presence of an agent in the southern border strip won't restore stability to Lebanon and won't give the Americans any chance or any positive role; quite the contrary. We hope they will pressure Israel to withdraw unconditionally and without Lahd or others like him.

[Question][Words indistinct] the recent position of the Lebanese Forces, which announced [words indistinct]?

[Junblatt] We are aware of the school of lies that exists there and we are aware of the background. They want to gain time, because they've received a new shipment of arms. They may use aircraft in any future fighting. The tension which arose and which accompanied the statements by Ja'ja', Hubayqah, and Marshal 'Awn [the Army commander] — he has become a marshal because he has been showing off recently — is suspicious. They want to gain time. They think it is possible to open a dialogue. We won't hold any talks. What others do is their business.

[Question] The Suq al-Gharb issue is coming to the forefront once again...

[Junblatt interrupts] Not only Suq al-Gharb, but Beirut as well. The situation there has suddenly deteriorated. We have seen Army tanks and artillery shelling residential areas.

This is disturbing and serious, but we must find a way out. I'll tell you now that I'm on the verge of a solution.

[Question] Who is the dialogue partner [words indistinct].

[Junblatt] I don't know. He decides this. But I repeat that I pity the Christians if the Somozists are their leaders. I regret this.

[Question — in English] Could you give a brief rundown in English of what you said about the Christian revolt?

[Junblatt — in English] I said there won't be any possibility to discuss with this bunch of criminals — Hubayqah or others. No way. That is it. Is it possible to have a dialogue with Mr Amin al-Jumayyil? I have no idea.

[Question — in English] But Mr Hubayqah made a rather conciliatory statement the other day. Do you ignore this?

[Junblatt — in English] Yes.

[Question — in English] Why?

[Junblatt — in English] It is impossible to have a deal with this notorious guy ... [questioner interrupts, rendering remainder of answer indistinct].

[Question — in English] Has he offered you [words indistinct].

[Junblatt — in English] No way.

[Question — in English] So, can we expect a new war?

[Junblatt — in English] I hope not. It is now up to the so-called president of the Lebanese Republic, Mr Amin al-Jumayyil, if he is able to do something. We lost so many golden opportunities in the past. Is he able to keep any promise at all?

[Question — in English] Can you explain to me why your forces took Al-Jiyah?

[Junblatt — in English] Well, because we discovered that it was impossible to stay like that and see the Lebanese Army facilitating the pass of the Lebanese Forces through the port of Al-Jiyah. They were just helping the Lebanese Forces. It was supposed to keep order and stability, both of the Lebanese Forces [sentence as heard]. So, this is why we took over (?the port).

[Question — in English] Why have [words indistinct] been destroyed?

[Junblatt — in English] Well, you have to understand also the feelings of certain people around in [word indistinct] and in the mountain.

One day when the whole issue of refugees in Lebanon will be settled, the people of 'Alman will come back to 'Alman and the people of Tall al-Za'tar will go back to Tall al-Za'tar.

[Question] The fighter Mustafa Sa'd returned to Sidon yesterday. How do you feel about that?

[Junblatt] I will be visiting Mustafa soon and will congratulate him on his safety. I consider him to be one of the major fighters in the battle for national liberation.

I view him as I view martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd, who was killed by the Lebanese Army and intelligence forces. Those who tried to kill Mustafa this time are the same ones who killed Ma'ruf Sa'd.

[Question] Can the president (?renew) his term now that there have been a large number of calls for his resignation?

[Junblatt] That's up to the Christians, not me. I have no objection in principle.

[Question indistinct]

[Junblatt] I tell you this is a purely Christian internal affair. However, I do regret recent developments, such as those involving Al-Hubayqah and others.

[Question] Thank you, Walid.

PSP Official on Phalangist Move Naming Chairman

NC101224 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Antoine al-Ashqar, Progressive Socialist Party Command Council member, commented on the recent step [of appointing a new chairman] by the Phalangist forces.

He said: This plot is to give vent to and soften popular anger. A mutilated face cannot become beautiful by covering it with power. He who helped the Israelis come to Lebanon and committed massacres in Sabra, Shatila, and Al-Safra, and he who has imprisoned more than 2,000 honest citizens, cannot propagate Arabism out of conviction. But this propagation is only for procrastination. Those ugly people have the habit of changing their opinions whenever signs of comprehensive change appear on the horizon.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS Interviews Ja'ja' Aide

PM101001 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 3 May 85 p 4

[Interview with Emile Rahmah, aide to Samir Ja'ja', leader of the Lebanese Forces, by Cominique Lagarde in Paris — date not given]

[Text] *LE QUOTIDIEN*: What did Samir Ja'ja' mean in practical terms when he said recently that he intends to "ask a very high price for every drop of Christian blood" and "retake by force what has been taken by force or cunning"?

Emile Rahmah: This statement must be seen in its context if it is to be understood. There had previously been an initiative by the Lebanese Forces' Executive Committee aimed at promoting a peace process in Sidon, because we withdrew our fighters. We did that after contact had been established with Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri (leaders of the Druze and Shi'ite militia) who had both given guarantees for the Sidon region and the Iqlim al-Kharrub sector. However, they did not keep their promises and, instead, chose aggression.

Henceforth we intend to rely on our own forces alone. We intend to restore our military and political infrastructure to regain our rights in all regions, be it Al-Shuf or the south.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Why did the Lebanese Forces spark off clashes in Sidon after the Israelis' withdrawal, running the risk of the Christian civilian population paying the price in view of the balance of forces?

Emile Rahmah: We did not spark off clashes. It was the Palestinians who started things. It is always the Palestinians and fundamentalists who start things in Lebanon, whereas our position is a defensive position. Furthermore, before the fighting even began, four Christian students were kidnapped from the Sidon technical school. And even before that, back on 12 March, there had been a statement by Shaykh Fadlallah stating that "the Islamic resistance in southern Lebanon is the only one which has adequate military means of launching an intercommunal conflict."

LE QUOTIDIEN: The process we are witnessing in the south today is rather reminiscent of the one which Al-Shuf experienced after the installation of the Lebanese Forces...

Emile Rahmah: We did not "install" ourselves in Al-Shuf any more than we did in the south. It is our land. Why should the Christians not have the right to live on their land?

LE QUOTIDIEN: The Christians, yes. But what about the Lebanese Forces? Did they not come from Beirut?

Emile Rahmah: The Lebanese Forces are the only forces which can protect the Christians.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Several tens of thousands of Christians are now surrounded in Jazzin, and, to spare the village, the Muslim militia is asking for the withdrawal of Antoine Lahd's army of southern Lebanon.

Emile Rahmah: As you know, Antoine Lahd does not belong to the Lebanese Forces, and his decision is independent of ours. I can therefore only give you my personal opinion. As far as I am concerned, I do not think it is possible to trust the "guarantees" given by Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt. Consequently we must continue to put up resistance in Jazzin until the Western world, which claims to be concerned about human rights, intervenes to stop the massacre, as it did in Al-Shuf and Dar al-Qamar. Junblatt and Birri did not keep their promises in either Sidon or Iqlim al-Kharrub. Why should they keep them in Jazzin?

LE QUOTIDIEN: Following these events, do you think the cantonization of Lebanon is inevitable?

Emile Rahmah: It is not we who want the cantonization of Lebanon. It is Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri. We want to allow the Christians to regain their rights in all the regions of Lebanon. Our presence in Al-Shuf and in Sidon had as its slogan "The Lebanon of 10,452 Square Meters" [as published].

We want negotiations among all the parties concerned, not in order to redraw the map of Lebanon, but to redefine the rights of the various communities living there! However, we cannot go to the negotiating table until we have regained our rights.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Many observers think that what is happening in southern Lebanon, in other words the exodus of Christians to the Israeli "security zone," is part of a plan drawn up by the Israelis who want to have a Christian "shield" between themselves and the Shi'ites. Is this your view?

Emile Rahmah: We do not want to become sandbags.

I cannot understand what the Israelis want and I do not know whether there is such a plan.

However, it must be noted that every time the Israelis withdraw from a region they control, the Christians pay for it.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What do you think of the idea put forward by some people for some time of an international conference on Lebanon which would lead to neutral status for your country?

Emile Rahmah: I personally am convinced that that would be the ideal solution.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Can Syria accept it?

Emile Rahmah: No, Syria will not accept Lebanon's neutralization.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Is it because it thinks Lebanon is part of the "Arab nation"?

Emile Rahmah: We Lebanese Christians are a people. Lebanon is a country in which two peoples, one Christian and one Muslim, must coexist.

But the "Arab nation" rejects this coexistence between two peoples. Indeed it refuses to respect our right to be different.

Sha'ban Calls for Canceling Christian 'Privileges'

NC110932 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that slogans are now appearing on houses and on street walls in Ba'labakk calling for establishing a Muslim state in Lebanon and for eliminating every leading Christian presence. Huge posters of Ayatollah Khomeyni are also seen in the town. It should be recalled that Iran's Hashemi Rafsanjani yesterday called for setting up a Muslim Lebanon. In a press statement published today, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, said the Bkirki conference failed to rectify the situation. He added that the conferees should have adopted a decision to cancel all the privileges being enjoyed by the Christians. He said: There will be no dialogue without the cancellation of these privileges.

Communist Organization Warns Against Shultz Tour

NC130912 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 10 May 85 p 3

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Communist Action Organization has warned against new U.S. activity in the region, which, through the visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, seeks to liquidate the Palestinian issue. The organization has called for strong opposition to such activity.

A statement released by the organization's Politcal Bureau yesterday said:

This tour by George Shultz to certain capitals in the region constitutes a new link in the U.S. plot against the Arab national liberation movement in general and the Palestinian nationalist movement in particular.

Apart from a few statements about this tour which are for Arab consumption, it can be said that George Shultz simply has come carrying Reagan's original plan to liquidate the Palestinian issue, beginning with the elimination of the PLO from the equation in the conflict and its presence from the area. Before his tour the U.S. secretary of state clearly declared that the United States rejects the idea of a Palestinian state. He was also clear about the U.S. strategic alliance with Israel, being the sole agent of imperialist interests in the region, as well as the U.S. commitment to Tel Aviv's position regarding all issues related to the Arab-Zionist conflict.

With his tour following that of Richard Murphy, Shultz is seeking to reap the results of huge concessions made by Arab reactionary circles toward marketing the so-called "Jordanian option." This option is substantially identical to the Israeli-U.S. interpretation of the separate capitulationist solutions which are against the national interests of the Palestinians and other Arab people.

The Palestinian and Arab nationalist forces must confront this new activity by the U.S. secretary of state with an absolute rejection of the plot implemented by the U.S.-Zionist alliance against the Palestinian issue. This includes those policies of Arab reactionary circles which persist in wagering on the United States and in making concessions regarding the Palestinian question, as well as other questions affecting the Arab people who are struggling for national liberation, social progress, democracy, and unity.

Phalangists Raid Village; Shelling Reported

NC121755 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, Tulin, in Marj 'Uyun District, was the victim of the most barabric treatment from the Phalangist forces and Lahd's militias. These forces stormed Tulin at dawn today and blew up most of its homes. They detained several of its residents, including 'Ali Mar'i 'Awwali, 'Ali 'Abd al-Husayn 'Awwali, and Shihab 'Ali Shihab. The gunmen also raped a number of girls, which caused a majority of residents to flee the village. It is worth noting that Tulin is located within UNIFIL's area of responsibility. Meanwhile, Kafr Filah and Jba' were the targets of fierce shelling all day yesterday and again today. The fire came from positions held by Lahd's men and the Phalangists in Jabal Safi, Dahr al-Ramlah, and Zhalta.

The Lebanese Resistance Front carried out an operation today against a position held by Lahd's men in Tallat al-Radar in Jabal Safi. Members of the resistance shelled this position with artillery in response to the shelling of Jba' and Kafr Filah. The Front issued a statement saying that the resistance forces will shell the sources of such attacks whenever they may be.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Beirut Environs

2 French Soldiers Wounded

NC101144 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Two French soldiers of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon were slightly wounded today when gunmen opened fire at the soldiers in the Muslim-dominated area of West Beirut. A UN spokesman said that the incident took place when the gunmen tried to steal a car belonging to the French soldiers.

3 Amal Members Kidnapped

NC111642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Junblatt's gunmen kidnapped three members of the Amal movement in the Al-Janah section of West Beirut this afternoon and took them to an undisclosed location. We have learned that one of those kidnapped is an aide to Minister Nabih Birri.

'Infiltration' Attempt Foiled

NC121808 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1627 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] According to a security report we just received, a 30-man socialist unit attempted to infiltrate the combat line near the Argentine Embassy in the Museum area at 1900 today. However, the Lebanese Army foiled the attempt in 7 minutes with the use of appropriate weapons. The Lebanese Army killed 10 infiltrators and wounded 8 others.

Meanwhile, a tank belonging to the 6th Brigade on the Sfayr-al-Mu'allim-Galerie Sim'an combat line fired some 20 shells at Army positions.

A socialist group behind the Sfayr station shelled Army positions in an effort to distract Army personnel from the attempted infiltration.

The Army unit deployed in Galerie Sim'an dealt with the situation and put the tank out of commission.

This prompted the gunmen to withdraw their gun [as heard] in the direction of Al-Shiyah.

Sa'id al-Dawi, the socialist representative on the Security Arrangements Committee, asked the Army Command a short while ago for a cease-fire at 1915.

This will be used to evacuate socialist casualties from the two positions.

'Infiltration' Attempt Denied

NC121824 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] We just received this report from the editorial room:

Sources on the Security Committee have denied what certain private radios have said concerning the infiltration of patriotic forces in the direction of the Argentine Embassy and the Musuem. They have also denied reports of a clash that allegedly ensued with the Army.

The sources noted that the area near the Argentine Embassy has been controlled by the patriotic forces for a long time. Thus, there is no need for any infiltration in that direction.

Army Positions Shelled

NC122000 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb are receiving artillery fire from Junblatt's emplacements in 'Aytat. These emplacements are being dealt with in the appropriate manner. Meanwhile, heavy sniper fire is continuing along the contact lines [in Beirut]. This is particularly true of the commercial market, Hayy al-Amirikan, and Al-Tayyunah lines, where intermittent rocket fire may be heard.

Sniping, Shelling Continues

NC131006 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Security reports have just indicated that gunmen from various organizations are directing sniper and shellfire at the markets combat lines [in Beirut]. Endeavors to reopen the Museum-al-Barbir and Al-Tayyunah-Qasqas crossing points have failed as a result of the Junblattists' refusal to remove the earthern barriers in these two areas.

Reportage on Discoveries of Mass Graves

Graves in Al-Jumayliyah

NC101323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Three more wells containing a number of bodies were discovered in Al-Jumayliyah this afternoon. The number of bodies is estimated at more than 30. Local and foreign correspondents came to the site and viewed the ugly crimes which demonstrate the barbarism of their perpetrators and their disregard for human rights.

'Over 150 Bodies' Discovered

NC101749 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] In addition to the bodies discovered in Al-Jiyah and Majdaluna 2 days ago, a well which the barbaric Phalangist forces had filled with over 150 bodies of women, men, and children was also discovered in Majdaluna today. The Phalangist forces had mutilated and dismembered these bodies before throwing them into the mass grave, thus adding a new disgrace to their record. The bodies were discovered in the presence of Colonel 'Isam Abu Zaki, commander of the judiciary police, who was commissioned by Justice Minister Nabih Birri. Forensic experts, journalists, news agency correspondents, and representatives of the civil defense and the Red Cross were also present at the discovery.

Victims From Suhmur

NC111200 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] A mass grave containing seven bodies of citizens from Suhmur Township in western Al-Biqa' was found in a garden on the Al-Zahrani coastal road. These citizens were murdered by the occupation forces and their agents 3 and 1/2 months ago, before the occupation forces withdrew from the area.

Swiss Minister Pierre Aubert Visits Damascus

Arrives in Damscus

JN102054 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pierre Aubert, Swiss minister of foreign affairs [title as heard], and his wife arrived in Damascus this evening on a 3-day visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and his wife.

Pierre Aubert expressed to SANA his happiness at his visit to Syria as well as for the invitation of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. He added: During the visit, we will hold talks and meetings with a number of Syrian officials to acquaint ourselves with Syria's opinions about the current events in the region. He also said that Switzerland is a small and neutral country, but is just as interested as other countries in the current dispute in the Middle East region. He also added: We see that Syria has a basic, important, and effective role in reaching peace.

Talks With Al-Shar'

JN111347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] The first session of talks between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Pierre Aubert, Swiss minister of foreign affairs [title as heard], was held at the Foreign Ministry in Damascus this morning.

The talks were attended on the Syrian side by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sulayman Haddad, director of the Western Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Karim al-Sabbagh, director of the Information Department at the Ministry; and Walid al-Mu'allim, director of the Foreign Ministry Office.

The talks were attended on the Swiss side by (Pierre Pararas), Swiss ambassador in Damacus; Paul Andre Ramisier, director of the Political Division at the Confederation's Department of Foreign Affairs; (Jan Mark Puella), deputy director of the Second Political Division; (Michel Bash), director of the Information and Press Division; (Philip Jakar), secretary of the Confederation's president; and (Stevan Speek), a diplomatic aide at the Political Division of the Confederation's Department of Foreign Affairs.

The talks dealt with the current political situation in the Middle East in general and in the Lebanese arena in particular. They reviewed relations between Syria and Switzerland and ways to bolster them.

Faruq al-Shar' received the Swiss minister of foreign affairs before the talks began along with the director of the Western Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry and the Swiss ambassador in Damascus.

Further Talks With Al-Shar'

JN111835 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] The second session of talks between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Pierre Aubert, Swiss minister of foreign affairs [title as heard], was held this evening. The session was attended by the members of the Syrian and Swiss delegations. During this session, the two sides completed discussions pertaining to the Middle East, particularly the situation in the Lebanese arena, and relations between Syria and Switzerland and ways to promote them.

Dinner Banquet Held

JN120637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has described his talks with Pierre Aubert, chief of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, as useful and frank vis-a-vis Syria's stands toward the key Middle East issues.

Speaking at a dinner banquet he held this evening in honor of Aubert and his delegation, Al-Shar' said: We in Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad are encountering a racist colonialist enemy that is supported by the fiercest imperialism ever known in the modern age and neocolonialism. Al-Shar' added that Israel is practicing a new fascism in the region, is denying the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, is defying the UN resolutions and the international community's will, and is disrupting Arab solidarity by imposing partial and unilateral settlements. He asserted that we in Syria adhere to the UN Charter and international law and believe that no security or stability can be achieved in the region except through the establishment of a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace that is based on the UN resolutions within the framework of an international conference in which all parties to the conflict participate.

Regarding Syria's concept about peace, Al-Shar' said: By calling for a just and comprehensive peace, Syria proceeds from a clear understanding of the real fundamentals of peace and from a strategic concept whose soundness has been verified by recent and past experience. An unbalanced peace will not last and a peace that does not return usurped rights to their legitimate owners will not be just; it will keep the Middle East region in an unabating whirlpool of wars, tragedies, and instability.

On the tragic events taking place in Lebanon, the foreign minister said: Switzerland, which abides by constant neutrality, has used its international presence to sponsor the implementation of the Geneva conventions which Israel is violating daily in southern Lebanon by its forces which are annihilating the civilian inhabitants. He indicated that this tragic situation entrusts a special responsibility to the world countries in order to force the occupier to respect the UN Security Council resolutions which frankly stipulate a complete and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon so that the Lebanese Government can restore its power over the entire Lebanese territory.

Concluding, the foreign minister stressed that Syria is greatly satisfied with Switzerland's participation in the various activities of the specialized UN agencies, particularly those activities related to development in the Third World countries. He called for concerted efforts to establish a new world economic order that achieves a balance in relations between the North and South, that organizes world trade on a just basis, and that gives prominence to the meaning of solidarity among peoples.

Speaking at the banquet, Pierre Aubert expressed his profound gratitude for the grand welcome accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in Damascus and for the cordial words expressed in the speech of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. He said that the political activity being witnessed by Damascus and the successive official visits to it affirm the decisive role Syria is playing in the Middle East. Referring to the long-timecordial relations between Syria and Switzerland, Aubert said: These relations, which have not been disrupted for a long period of time, can be developed in various fields in the interest of the two peoples.

Aubert expressed his deep concern over the serious Middle East situation and said that Switzerland cannot be indifferent to this situation. He expressed his country's readiness to render its humble services for the sake of establishing peace in the Middle East and to exert continuous efforts as before in order to play this humanitarian role.

Concluding, the guest greeted President Hafiz al-Asad and wished the Syrian Arab people every progress and prosperity.

Received by Khaddam

JN121159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Damascus — At 1000 today Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Pierre Aubert, chief of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, in the presence of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Swiss Ambassador in Damascus (Pierre Pararas), and the accompanying delegation. Discussions dealt with the current situation in the area.

Received by Al-Kasm

JN121451 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT
12 May 85

[Text] Damascus, 12 May (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Pierre Aubert, chief of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, and the accompanying delegation at 1300 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Swiss ambassador in Damascus.

The talks dealt with relations between Syria and Switzerland. They stressed the need to promote bilateral relations in the economic, trade, cultural, and technical fields.

The prime minister explained the main aspects of the Middle East issue that resulted from Israel's continuous aggressive and expansionist schemes, which are supported by Israel's allies. He also explained Syria's stand toward the current developments in this region.

Aubert expressed his understanding of the important explanations he heard on all issues discussed, and thanked the prime minister for the meeting.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN121822 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Pierre Aubert, chief of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, and the accompanying delegation at 1930 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and (Pierre Pararas), Swiss ambassador in Damascus. The talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East and Europe, and bilateral realtions.

Damascus Notes Shultz' Middle East Activities

Talks in Israel, Egypt

JN121324 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Cairo — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and officials in the Egyptian regime began talks in the Egyptian regime's capital today on relations between Egypt and the United States, and the issue of forming a Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation to hold direct negotiations with Israel. George Shultz is also due to leave for the Jordanian port of Aqaba today to hold similar talks with the Jordanian king.

After 2 days of talks with Zionist officials on the peace process in the Middle East based on the Camp David accords and the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation that will hold negotiations with Israel, the U.S. secretary of state left occupied Palestine this morning amid assertions by Shim'on Peres, the Zionist entity's prime minister, and Shamir, the foreign minister, that they would reject any participation by PLO or Amman council members — even if they don't belong to any Palestinian resistance group. In this regard, Peres' adviser announced this morning that Israel and the United States have agreed to activate what he called the peace process in the region on the basis of the joint delegation that will not include PLO members. The Zionist adviser made this statement following Shultz' meeting with Peres. On the other hand, the Zionist cabinet will hold a session to listen to a report from Shim'on Peres on his talks with the U.S. secretary of state concerning the Zionist-U.S. joint points which Peres and Shultz worked out. These points stress the need to begin direct negotiations with the Jordanian- 'Arafatist delegation.

Arrives in Jordan

JN121905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Amman — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Amman this evening from Cairo following talks with head of the Egyptian regime Husni Mubarak in order to coordinate joint stands toward what they have called the peace process in the Middle East. Reports say that Shultz will hold talks with Jordan's King Husayn in the port city of Aqaba on forming a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate with White House representatives and to reactivate the treasonous Camp David accords.

Commentaries Discuss Shultz' Middle East Tour

Damascus Radio
JN101418 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will begin his tour tomorrow [as heard]. Israel will be the first leg of this tour. This tour is no less dangerous than the visit his predecessor, Alexander Haig, paid to the region — the visit that prepared for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as well as for the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel.

Through his tour, the U.S. Secretary of State will implement the preliminary states of the U.S. diplomacy in order to entrench the old strategy that began with the Eisenhower plan and was recalled for President Reagan at the beginning of his second term. The United States admits that the continuation of the Arab-Zionist conflict is an obstacle to this strategy. Thus, the United States has devoted all its efforts toward toppling the Arab stand by removing certain regimes in the region after it had convinced these regimes that the Arab-Zionist conflict is only a secondary obstacle, all the cards for a solution to the conflict are in U.S. hands, and that seeking U.S. friendship requires toppling the Arab blockade around Israel.

Although U.S. policy was frozen after the Arab stand had paralyzed the Camp David accords, the Israeli-U.S. invasion of Lebanon was the way the United States entered the region to coordinate policies of expansion and to strike at the Arab stand. The U.S. Administration found in Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian right wing its tool to free the U.S. solutions and plans from their chains, claiming that the ones who owned the rights are the very ones who abandoned their rights.

The U.S. efforts to convince the Jordanian regime to hold direct talks with Israel will not be costly to the United States, so long as that regime remains a U.S. tool, which it has since its establishment; and so long as Jordanian interests agree with Israeli interests, Palestine was divided between Israel and Jordan and the Jordanian regime has been more cruel to the Palestinian fedayeen than Israel and its protectors.

Now that the United States has begun a new stage — after 'Arafat has given it hope and after it was certain that American Arabs, who were not moved during the invasion of Lebanon, have become very confident in the U.S. trend and more ready to reinforce and support that trend; the only obtacle that arouses U.S. concern is the one that toppled the 17 May agreement and forced the United States to withdraw from Lebanon. President Reagan's administration admits that Syria is an obstacle to U.S. diplomacy and that overcoming the Syrian obstacle will be achieved through stages. The first stage is to conduct a U.S.-Arab gatherning to achieve U.S. objectives, and the second stage is to impose Arab and European seclusion on Syria in order to subjugate, pressure, and blackmail Syria. Because the United States is convinced that the Syrian stand is as firm and solid as Arab rights and existence, U.S. diplomacy prepared plans for aggression and military acts, which benefit from the Arab paralysis and from the agents who encroached on Arab rights for the United States and Israel.

Although the United States spoke about taking revenge for its defeat in Lebanon, we do not believe that George Shultz comes to the region to deal with matters that American Arabs pledged to carry out, unless these matters are within the framework of U.S. military arrangements. Talking about an 'Arafatist- Jordanian joint delegation does not need all this U.S. effort, because the Amman agreement does not stipulate that the Jordanian regime and the 'Arafatist leadership deal with the confrontation with the Israeli aggressor; indeed, it replaces this confrontation with U.S. efforts in line with Al-Sadat's style.

Therefore, George Shultz comes to draw up plans that support the Amman agreement. This is why he offered U.S. protection to Jordan — not to support the Jordanian king's regime and protect the 'Arafatist trend, but to concentrate a U.S. military presence near the Syrian borders in preparation for the required siege. Syria is aware of all these aspects and plans that were prepared by the U.S. Administration through consultation and coordination with Israel. This alone is sufficient to convince pro-U.S. and conspiratorial Arabs that encroaching on our nation's rights cannot be protected by U.S. force. The weapons of the masses will topple the conspiracy and its designers.

AL-BA'TH, AL-THAWRAH
JN121109 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 12 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, *AL-BA'TH* sheds light on Shultz' tour and the defeatist Arabs. It says: At the time of Shultz' arrival, the U.S. Administration has reaffirmed that the aim of the tour is one fundamental issue — namely, the formation of the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation. This clearly signifies that an agreement has already been reached on other matters, particularly the issue of holding direct negotiations between the defeatists and Israel.

AL-BA'TH adds: What is taking place on the ground now does not stem from a vacuum but is a consequence of a long series of direct and indirect contacts and consultations between the Americans and Israelis on the one hand and the defeatist Arab side on the other. As leader Al-Asad said in his historic speech to the students, the current U.S. move on such a level has come as a result of certain Arab rulers' earnest request. All have noticed how the defeatist Arab side's move has taken place as roles are distributed openly on the Arab and international levels.

AL-BA'TH affirms: The sequence of events that 'Arafat has helped create in collaboration with the Arab nation's enemies confirms that what is taking place now on the ground is a logical outcome of what has happened and is happening.

The paper concludes: What we would like to say and affirm now is that, regardless of the results of Shultz', Murphy's, and other Americans' tours as well as those orbiting in their axis, the Reagan administration and its agents in our Arab homeland are miscalculating again. Those who toppled the 17 May agreement are now more able to foil any agreement that Shultz might concoct with the defeatist and treasonous Arabs.

Under the headline "U.S. Policy Impass in the Area," *AL-THAWRAH* says: Zionist enemy Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that his protracted talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz reassured him that there is no change in the United States' stand toward the problems of the area and that the Reagan administration will not back any settlement not accepted by Israel; this statement places all of the capitulation move in its natural place despite all the propaganda and deception campaigns launched by the advocates of capitulation and the pretense that there has been a change in the United States' stand. Moreover, if we consider that the State Department chief has come to the area to achieve two basic aims: removing the obstacles hampering the arrangement of direct negotiations between Israel and the Jordanian- 'Arafatist delegation, threatening the Arab steadfast forces, and trying to affect the high pan-Arab morale which is being witnessed by the Arab arena, we will completely understand how the aims of Shultz' current mission is deadlocked and doomed to failure even before it starts since all the developments witnessed by the area confirm that separate, partial settlements and attempts to impose capitulation on the Arab nation will not succeed.

AL-THAWRAH adds: A review of Camp David's black record will clearly prove this. Moreover, the attempt to threaten the Arab steadfast forces is an outdated policy that will not achieve any outcomes since the pan-Arab popular uprising witnessed by the Arab arena is in fact the labor period which will produce the new Arab dawn with all its victories and accomplishments, foremost of which is the liberation of land and the restoration of the usurped rights.

Peres Ready To Disband Government For Jordan Talks

TA120632 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
12 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is today relaying a message to King Husayn through the offices of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. In the message Peres says that in exchange for negotiations with Jordan he would even be prepared, if necessary, to disband the national unity government.

The prime minister nevertheless notes in his message that according to its basic guidelines the government is committed to negotiations without any preconditions in which Jordan would also be able to raise all its demands.

Further on Secretary of State Shultz' Visit

Meets With Peres, Shamir

TA110443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will hold a second round of talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz tomorrow. The two decided to hold more talks during a meeting at the prime minister's house last night. With a report on the political discussions between Shultz and Israeli leaders on the first day of his visit to Israel, reporter Dan Eisenberg:

Shultz held lengthy sessions yesterday with both Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir. The key issue was the question of Palestinian representation in a joint Jordanian- Palestinian delegation to propose peace talks with Israel. Both Peres and Shamir told the U.S. secretary of state that Israel would not meet with Palestinians identified with the PLO and that included members of the Palestine National Council. The Americans did not bring a list of potential Palestinian negotiators to the talks yesterday, but a senior U.S. official commenting after the meeting between Shamir and Shultz said that the secretary of state did not agree with Shamir that members of the PNC should not be allowed to represent the Palestinians.

Peres, Shultz, and their aides held talks for over 1 and 1/2 hours and then were joined by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Education Minister Yitzhaq Navon. The prime minister paid warm tribute to Shultz, saying he could think of no other man who had generated as much trust among the Israeli population as had the secretary of state.

Earlier in the day, Shultz met for almost 3 hours with Shamir. Shamir said afterward that the two discussed a wide range of topics, including the advancement of the peace process, Israeli-Egyptian relations, the plight of Soviet Jewry, and Israel's economic situation. Shultz promised that he would raise the issue of the Soviet Jews when he meets Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna later this week. Secretary of State Shultz was due to leave for Egypt directly from Herzliyya tomorrow morning. Instead, he will return for another round of talks with Prime Minister Peres.

Weizman Cancels Meeting

TA110818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman has called off a meeting with the U.S. secretary of state at Ambassador Samuel Lewis' residence this evening. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the meeting was initiated and coordinated by the ambassador. Minister Weizman informed him that a meeting with Secretary Shultz is not called for in view of the fact that several ministers conferred with him last night at the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem and presented the government's positions to him. 'Ezer Weizman did not take part in these talks and his close associates have expressed astonishment at the fact that the prime minister did not bother to invite him. The U.S. secretary of state will confer with Minister Moshe Arens this evening and will hold an unscheduled meeting with the prime minister tomorrow.

Shamir Views Talks

TA110754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0705 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is devoting the 48 hours of his stay in Israel to examining the positions of policymakers in Jerusalem regarding the possibilities of promoting agreements in the region. George Shultz met yesterday with Shim'on Peres, Yitzhaq Rabin, and Yitzhaq Shamir and the topic on the agenda was the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the negotiations. The obstacle that has to be overcome is who will be the Palestinian representatives in the delegation. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer asked Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir what Israel's red line is on the question of the Palestinian representation:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] Israel's position is clear and has been expressed in the Camp David accords and even earlier than that. In the context of peace negotiations, Israel will be prepared to talk with Palestinian Arabs on the condition that they are not members of the PLO.

[Schiffer] Do you subscribe to the opinion that we should not check the credentials of those Palestinians under a microscope?

[Shamir] I do not know what checking under a microscope means. In any event,it is clear to me that they should not be members of the PLO, either officially, unofficially, or clandestinely, and that they should not receive orders from the PLO. To sum up, we will not talk with the PLO.

[Schiffer] Following your meeting with Secretary Shultz, would you say that he accepts your position?

[Shamir] I explained my position and he did not argue with me. He merely expounded on the problem and the difficulties it involved;at that point, I pointed to what I believe is the only realistic solution, a solution provided for in the Camp David accords. In other words, one of the first moves after autonomy has been established would be holding democratic elections among the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. The authorities that would administer the area would be chosen in these elections and the people elected would be the legitimate representatives of the Arabs in those areas.

[Schiffer] Did you receive the impression in your talk with Secretary Shultz that there has been a change in the U.S. position in the wake of their searches for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that is acceptable to all sides, not only to Israel but also to the Palestinians?

[Shamir] I did not discern any change. I can only say that my impression is that the Americans will not support any solution that is unacceptable to Israel.

[Schiffer] Sir, in your meeting you also raised the subject of Israeli-Egyptian relations in anticipation of Secretary Shultz' trip to Egypt at the beginning of next week. Could you indicate any improvement in relations on the eve of the departure of the ministerial directors general for Egypt next week?

[Shamir] I did not indicate any significant improvement because I actually do not see one. However, I expounded on all the issues that are going to be discussed and all the disputed questions; I also presented the various possibilities. The U.S. secretary said he intends to discuss these subjects with the Egyptians and that he would encourage progress toward finding a solution.

[Schiffer] This week you expressed concern and astonishment about the anti-Semitic publications in the Egyptian media. Do you regard this point as part of the overall relationship that must be amended before taking any other practical step?

[Shamir] There is no doubt about it. These phenomena must stop since it is inconceivable that such utterances should be made in the Egyptian media, utterances that do or might stir up hatred. They also represent a violation of the peace treaty.

[Schiffer] If you were asked to assess the prospects of Israeli-Egyptian relations, would you say you expect a thaw in the next few months?

[Shamir] This only depends on the Egyptians' political goodwill. If they want it, there will be an improvement — and even a significant improvement at that — but if they do not want it, there is nothing that can be done.

[Schiffer] What do you think? Will they?

[Shamir] I do not want to speculate, I hope they will. [End recording]

Meets Arens, Moda'i

TA112017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Jerusalem police have allowed 200 Jewish students from the United States to demonstrate tonight outside the King David Hotel, where Secretary of State George Shultz is staying in a suite. They are demanding that the United States be more active on behalf of Soviet Jewry. The demonstration was organized by the International Organization of Jewish Students. David Makovsky, chairman of the organization, told our correspondent that the slogan of the demonstration is: "Midnight Prayer on Behalf of Prisoners of Zion."

Mr Shultz is presently on his way to Jerusalem. Tonight the guest had a private dinner with Ministers Mod'i and Arens at the residence of Ambassador Lewis in Herzliyya. Today George Shultz checked security arrangements at U.S. installations in Israel. Tomorrow morning he will meet Shim'on Peres, after which he will depart for Cairo where he will meet Husni Mubarak.

Rabin-Peres Differences Denied

TA120421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is about to meet in Jerusalem now with Prime Minister Peres for a last, unscheduled meeting. He will then depart for Cairo. Jerusalem political sources believe that the United States will continue to seek a way to compose a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that will be acceptable to Israel in order to promote the regional peace process. A U.S. Embassy spokesman last night denied reports that Shultz had already discussed with Peres a list of Palestinians who will be members of a joint delegation with Jordan for negotiations.

Sources associated with Yitzhaq Rabin have denied reports that appeared in the U.S. media, alleging that there is a difference of opinion between him and Shim'on Peres over the composition of the Palestinian delegation. The Cabinet will hear a report on the weekend talks with the U.S. secretary of state during its meeting today.

2d Meeting With Peres Held

TA120609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Israel and the United States will work jointly to promote the regional peace process on the basis of direct negotiations between Israel and a delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians that will not include PLO representatives. The two countries are convinced that the process can be advanced as early as within the next few months. This was stated by the prime minister's media adviser at the conclusion of the meeting held this morning between Shim'on Peres and George Shultz.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says that the participation of PNC members in the talks was not discussed. Shim'on Peres emphasized that Israel will not maintain contact with Palestinian representatives who identify with the charter calling for the annihilation of Israel. Israeli-Egyptian ties were also discussed at the meeting. The prime minister emphasized that Israel is not interested in a separate peace with Egypt, but wants to tighten relations with it to solve the other problems involved in the peace process in the area.

Peres and Shultz also discussed the predicament of the Soviet Jews. Shultz is currently leaving for Egypt and will go to Aqaba this afternoon to meet with King Husayn.

Peres Opposes Arms for Arabs

TA121414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has said that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres raised a number of other issues during his meeting this morning with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He explained why Israel opposes the sale of U.S. arms to enemy Arab countries, and also proposed that the United States take action to fly Soviet Jews from Moscow directly to Israel.

Schiffer Sums Up Visit

TA120443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 12 May 85

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by announcer Yitzhaq Ro'e — live]

[Text] [Schiffer] If I were to sum up the outcome of Secretary Shultz' 48-hour visit here in a nutshell, I would perhaps be able to say the following: Three no's — voiced by Peres, Shamir, and Rabin — to negotiations with the PLO; one minister offended by not being included in the Friday evening talks at the prime minister's residence; and two denials by defense minister Rabin's adviser on communication and information, Nahman Shay, and from the U.S. Embassy spokesman. All this, as we have already said, was achieved in a 48-hour visit, which was originally intended for the laying of a wreath at Yad Vashem . It also appears as though there was real competition between the policymakers as to who is a closer friend of Shultz, and how many hours each spent with him; here Shim'on Peres won, and he is now meeting with Shultz for yet another time in his residence in Jerusalem.

The main, and only, topic that will have ramifications regarding the future political moves was the discussion over the Palestinian representation on the Jordanian delegation when negotiations with Israel begin. Although they employed different styles and language, still all three — Peres, Shamir, and Rabin — rejected any idea that would have Palestinian personalities either identified with, or close to the PLO, participate in the talks. Peres talked about PLO members, Shamir also included members of the PNC, and Rabin emphasized anyone who is a professed member of the PLO. This lent itself to hundreds of various interpretations over the weekend that bred two denials. The U.S. position is that not everyone who is a member of the PNC is necessarily a PLO member or supporter of terrorism. The spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Israel, Arthur Berger, denied in this context that Shultz and Peres had already discussed a list of Palestinian personalities who are candidates for talks with Israel.

In principle, the U.S. secretary of state again learned the Israeli position firsthand and was able to note the various shades of this position. He departs for a blitz visit to Cairo and Amman, where he will emphasize only direct negotiations between the parties. As for the participation of the Palestinians, these should only be people acceptable to Israel and, naturally, to the Palestinians.

Finally, it looks as though Shultz again learned in person that the U.S. Administration's decision not to enter with full force deeply into the Middle East reality will remain in effect.

[Ro'e] In other words, there is no real feeling of progress, judging by your commentary.

[Schiffer] That is correct because neither was there any intention to reach any kind of formula or progress in this brief visit; this is because prior to his arrival here Shultz had already learned from one of his assistants, Richard Murphy, that for the moment there is no chance of bringing an acceptable Arab party — that is, a Jordanian-Palestinian party — to sit opposite Israel. He consequently did not come here to either promote negotiations between the party, or make progress in them. Instead, he truly came for another purpose: to lay a wreath at Yad Vashem. By the way of that he also had the opportunity to meet with the heads of state here. However, it turned out to be more of an internal Israeli event than a regional U.S. event.

Departs for Egypt, Jordan

TA120640 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0633 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 12 May (ITIM) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left this morning for a short visit to Egypt and then Jordan. He departed after having earlier met for another session with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Yithzaq Shamir bade the secretary farewell at the airport.

Bombs Believed Connected With Shultz' Visit

TA120617 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0555 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] A fourth bomb was discovered this morning, in addition to the three explosions we had reported on earlier. It was discovered in Liberty Bell Park in Jerusalem about an hour ago, and was safely dismantled. This is the fourth bomb that was discovered this morning, of which three exploded, but did not harm anyone. The police are continuing their searches in the various bus stops in the capital. The fourth bomb comes after the three earlier explosions: One exploded at a bus stop near Shaare Zedek Hospital, the second at Shimshon junction near Bet Shemesh, and the third exploded at Giv'at Sharet junction, also near Bet Shemesh. The three bombs went off at around 0700 and, as we said before, did not harm anyone. The police investigators believe that the bombs, which were rather large, were planted by one terrorist squad that wanted to carry out a series of demonstrative acts in the Jerusalem vicinity, and added that this may be connected to the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko. The commander of the Jerusalem police, Deputy Commander Hayim Albaldes, has again called on the public to show alertness and inform the police about any suspicious object.

Shamir on Shultz Talks, Trip to Italy

TA120813 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0755 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 12 May (ITIM) — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning that he had not received from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz any list of Palestinian candidates for peace talks with Jordan. Mr Shamir was talking to reporters after having seen the U.S. secretary of state off and prior to his own departure for Rome for a meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti on Spain's joining the EEC.

Replying to questions, Mr Shamir said that the meeting Mr Shultz held with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this morning was not held as a result of any shift in the talks, but was simply a consequence of the fact that, because of Shultz' short visit, they had no time to discuss all the issues during their meeting on Friday. Summing up the U.S. secretary of state's visit here, the vice prime minister said that "there is more or less agreement between Israel and the United States on the major positions."

Israel has drawn no bottom line in regard to negotiations with Jordan. It is prepared to talk to Jordan and to the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, but it is not prepared to talk to the PLO. Mr Shamir explained Israel's objection to the participation of PNC members in the talks as representatives of the Palestinians. The PNC is comprised of PLO members, it appoints the PLO leadership and determines that organization's policy. Besides, it was the PNC that formulated the Palestinian Charter (which calls for the annihilation of the State of Israel). "That is why there is no way to draw a distinction between the PLO and the PNC," Mr Shamir explained.

At the same time, he admitted that the issue has so far not been discussed in depth, which is why what he presented is the Cabinet's policy on the matter.

Mr Shamir said that in Rome he will brief the Italian foreign minister about Shultz' talks in Israel, but that the main purpose of his visit is to enlist Italy's support to guarantee Israel's vital interest not to have its agricultural exports harmed as a result of Spain's joining the EEC. Italy's representative is currently serving as the chairman of the EEC's Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy and Israel have a shared interest on this, and the EEC commission is presently working out its positions in anticipation of Spain's joining; everything should be done to make sure the European countries guarantee Israel's economic interests even after Spain joins the EEC.

Mr Shamir will return to Israel tomorrow evening.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir Visits Italy

For Rome and Jerusalem coverage of the visit to Italy by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, including his meetings with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 13 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Rabin Clarifies Stance on PLO-Jordan Delegation

TA111923 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1910 GMT 11 May 85

["Announcement by the Defense Minister's Communications Adviser" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 11 May (ITIM) — The defense minister's communications adviser issued the following clarification this evening in reaction to reports published regarding the defense minister's position on Palestinian representation in negotiations. Whoever is an outspoken PLO member cannot be part of a delegation for negotiations with Israel.

Cabinet Holds 12 May Session in Jerusalem

Secretary Reads Communique

TA121039 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1030 GMT 12 May 85

[Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin reads Cabinet session communique issued in Jerusalem on 12 May — recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet heard today the prime minister's report on the meetings held over the last few days with U.S. Secretary of State Mr George Shultz. The prime minister said that in the talks with Shultz, the Israeli positions on the next phase of the peace process were clarified.

Regarding Egypt, there is readiness to negotiate all the disputed issues that are outstanding between the two countries, including the implementation of the process stipulated in the Camp David accords about the Tabah dispute.

Regarding Jordan, there is readiness for direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include persons belonging to an organization committed to the Palestinian charter. Further Israel, expressed opposition to a debate in the framework of an international conference.

In the talks held with Mr Shultz, the issue of the immigration of Soviet Jews and the prisoners of Zion was raised, and he met here with the relatives of the prisoners of Zion.

The prime minister emphasized that the Secretary of State explained that the supplementary economic aid will be given to Israel by the United States without any precondition — political, or economic.

Session Detailed

TA121104 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 May 85

[Report from the Prime Minister's Office by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel on 12 May Cabinet session — recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today presented a new formula to determine the Palestinian representatives who would negotiate with Israel: a formula of elimination. Shim'on Peres told U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Israel will not hold contacts with anyone who recognizes the Palestinian charter which calls for the destruction of Israel. In this way Peres softened to some extent the opposition expressed by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Shultz' proposal to include members of the PNC who are not active in the PLO in the talks.

The prime minister's formula actually permits the participation of PNC members who do not agree with the Palestinian charter in future negotiations. During the Cabinet session, Shim'on Peres said Israel steadfastly opposes the participation of the PLO itself in negotiations but, as witnessed by the ministers he gave a vaguer answer to the question of the PNC. Peres said that the positions presented to Shultz by him and Yitzhaq Shamir were coordinated beforehand.

The foreign minister himself, it should be noted, did not participate in the Cabinet session. Shamir left this morning for a quick visit to Italy on the issue of Spain's entry into the EEC.

Shim'on Peres also told the ministers that in his opinion the Americans are showing enthusiasm for the compromise proposals formulated in Jerusalem on the Tabah issue. Reference is to proposals designed to combine negotiations and arbitration on the disputed area.

Regarding U.S. aid, Peres said that Shultz made it clear that the additional aid would be given by the United States to Israel without any conditions whatsoever, in neither the political nor the economic sphere. Peres remarked that the idea to stretch the sum of $1.5 billion over a period of time and not receive it as an isolated, 1-time grant was originally suggested by Israel itself; according to some ministers, Peres hinted at this to the Finance Ministry.

During the Cabinet session, Minister Ari'el Sharon referred to information given to Secretary Shultz on the completed formulation of the Israeli proposal on the establishment of a Palestinian bank in the territories. Sharon said that the establishment of such a bank may turn out to be risky. In his opinion, a developmental process is currently starting in the territories which would compete with the Israeli economy. It was determined that the Cabinet will soon hold a debate on its policy in the territories.

Peres on U.S. Tabah Stand

TA120911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The United States supports Israel's position on the way to resolve the Tabah dispute — in other words, a combination of conciliation and arbitration. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this emerges from a briefing provided by Shim'on Peres to the Cabinet at its weekly session on the weekend talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and members of his party. The prime minister emphasized that despite the separate talks the guests held with him and with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, he and Shamir raised the same arguments on the participation of Palestinians in the negotiations.

Minister Burg Predicts Fall of Government

TA121812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Minister Yosef Burg told the National Religious Party Center that, in his opinion, Knesset elections will be held within 9 months. Burg said the reasons that brought about the establishment of the unity government, the difficult economic situation and the peace process, will be the cause of the government's downfall in the coming months.

Zairian President, Delegation Conduct State Visit

Arrive 12 May

TA121122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The president of Zaire has arrived in Israel for a 5-day visit. President Mobutu Sese Seko was accompanied by a party of 110. He was welcomed at Ben-Gurion Airport by President Hayim Herzog. The two presidents exchanged warm greetings and expressed their conviction that the visit will fortify the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Kimche Meets Foreign Minister

TA130805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0724 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Zaire's foreign minister [title as heard], who is accompanying President Mobutu on his visit in Israel, conferred this morning with David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, and with Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office. David Kimche summed up the visit: [Begin recording] We think that the president revealed courage and a daring spirit in being prepared to continue to advance despite the threats and pressures from Arab countries. For this reason we owe him a special debt. We talked about the ways in which bilateral cooperation could be strengthened. [End recording] Our correspondent Gid'on Remez points out that the reference to areas of cooperation included a continuation of military aid to Zaire, technical and agricultural instruction, and an expansion of trade and economic relations. Our correspondent reports that President Mobutu himself was supposed to participate in the talks, but did not feel well this morning. For the same reason, a planned tour of the holy sites in Jerusalem and a tree-planting ceremony at Peace Forest were cancelled. Mobutu will meet with the prime minister in his office at noon today.

Australian Official, Delegation Visit 12 May

TA120850 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0820 GMT 12 May 85

["Announcement by the Foreign Ministry Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 12 May (ITIM) — Neville Wran, the prime minister of New South Wales arrived in Israel today together with a party of three for a 5-day visit as the guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Wran will meet with President Hayim Herzog; Prime Minister Shim'on Peres; Ministers Yitzhaq Rabin, Gid'on Pat, Ari'el Sharon, Moshe Shahal; Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo; Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel; and Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar.

U.S. Air Force Secretary Confers With Rabin

TA121108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] U.S. Air Force Secretary Verne Orr today conferred with Israel's Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. Secretary Orr arrived at the weekend for what Israeli officials described as a courtesy visit. He is to meet senior Israel Air Force officers and to tour Israel Defense Forces installations.

Treasury Formulating New Economic Program

TA101144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The Treasury is now drawing up a new economic program the highlight of which would be the adoption of immediate measures to improve the balance of payments without exacerbating inflation. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the intention is to devalue the shekel in real terms which would boost exports, reduce government export subsidization, and raise the cost of imports without raising prices, wages, and savings.

Further cuts in the state budget and in the number of public service employees immediately after the Histadrut elections [13 May] and a real reduction in subsidizations are also being considered. The Treasury's deliberations are orchestrated by the director general of the Finance Ministry and are being closely followed by the prime minister and his aides.

The decision to prepare such a plan was made when it emerged that the economy has not yet improved and that there has even been a setback in some important fields. Those taking part in the deliberations are concerned about the fact that exporters are averse to bringing their profits from overseas back to Israel because of expectations about speeding up the pace of devaluation and the big difference between the representative rate of the dollar and its rate of exchange in the black market.

Treasury Denies Reports on Imminent Devaluation

TA120733 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
12 May 85 p 6

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] Treasury officials said over the weekend that there is no plan whatsoever to effect a large devaluation shortly as part of the policy to boost exports and reduce imports as had been reported by the Voice of Israel on Friday.

According to a senior official, a devaluation at present would be very ill-timed in view of the economic activities that have exceeded government expectations. The high level of currency printing by the government and the fluidity of the money owned by the public would foil any devaluation and would only drive the rate of inflation to new heights.

Other officials say the Treasury's "drawers" are filled with various plans, including a plan to unify the various rates of exchange. Such a move would entail a minimal devaluation and would decrease taxation of imports. However, such a plan calls for political courage to prevent people holding savings accounts linked to the official rate of the dollar from making capital gains.

Treasury circles noted yesterday that tension has been rising as the date of the Histadrut elections approaches and that they expect rumors on the government's measures and the demand for foreign currency in the black market to calm down after the elections.

LIBYA

Syria's Khaddam Arrives, Offers Condolences

LD102047 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1710 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 May (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian first vice president, who conveyed condolences and sympathy from President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people on the death of the brother leader's father, the holy fighter Muhammad 'Abd al-Salam Hamid Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi.

Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Tripoli this afternoon.

$100 Million Loan Agreement Signed With Morocco

LD091753 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] An agreement was signed yesterday in Rabat between the Arab Libyan External Bank and the Moroccan Bank for Foreign Trade, under which a loan of $100 million was granted.

The agreement was signed in the framework of the existing relations between the two fraternal countries and the context of Wadjda Agreement which stipulated the establishment of the Arab-African Union.

JANA on U.S. Aircraft Carrier Visit to Algeria

LD130856 Tripoli JANA in English 0812 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Algiers, Sha'ban 23, May 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. aircraft carrier *Nimitz* of the biggest nuclear vessels, in U.S. Navy, is currently on a visit to Algeria.

This is the first American military unit to arrive in Algeria following the visit to the U.S. by President Chadli Bendjedid in mid-April.

Nimitz, known for bad reputation in Lebanon and Sidra Gulf is a major vessel in the Sixth Fleet and the American military in the entire Mediterranean region.

(?Because) its nuclear power it is equipped with a floating airport used by U.S. Administration to spy on peoples at the Mediterranean and for carrying out aggressive attacks in the region.

Back in August 1981, the U.S. Administration used *Nimitz* as an aircraft carrier in the pre-planned attack on the Gulf of Sidra, when the Libyan Arab Air Force confronted the U.S. planes taking off from *Nimitz* and brought down an F-14 jet.

Moreover, *Nimitz* joined in many NATO exercises in the Mediterranean as well as other joint exercises organized in coordination with certain Reagan regimes in the region. It was used by the U.S. Administration to threaten the Lebanese nationals forces from off shores of Lebanon and in its invasion in October 1983 against Grenada.

Secretary Shultz Arrives in 'Occupied Palestine'

LD101909 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has arrived in occupied Palestine on his tour of the Arab region. The tour is aimed at ensuring the carrying out of surrender plans and liquidating the Palestinian issue.

Visit Denounced

LD102328 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The man called George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has arrived in the region, in the Arab homeland, beginning with the usurped Arab Palestine. This unwelcome guest has come following preparations and arrangements in which all the hirelings and capitulationists took part, together with all those who call for defeat and renunciation, all those who are rushing in, breathlessly looking for any solution, for anything, even a single inch of the territory of Palestine on which they would set up a state, as the capitulationist chairman of the PLO put it.

The motives behind Shultz' visit, from the viewpoint of the parties to the conspiracy, is that all the latter are sensing that something new has dawned in the region, that a surging current has began to break out and resound in the Arab homeland, presaging in its surge that nothing will stand on its way. This new thing and this current appeared in the territory of Lebanon; it chased the U.S. fleets and the NATO forces; it abrogated the 17 May 1983 agreement, forced Israel to flee from Lebanon without any conditions, held high the banner of liberation from the south to the south, brought together the forces of the Arab revolution in the framework of the pan-Arab command of the Arab revolution forces. It has also caused the great revolution to erupt in Sudan, the revolution of the people and the Army. It has blown in the skies of the Arab region in the form of the great fedayeen suicide strikes in southern Lebanon, thus putting the Arab nation on the correct path, the path that, God willing, is bound to lead to the complete liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea and to the crushing defeat of all the enemies and agents.

This new thing has prompted the parties to the conspiracy to outrun events and to try to stop this current. Has not Husni Mubarak literally said: The Middle East will drown in a hell of terrorism if no quick move is made toward a solution; and has not Husni Mubarak specified that the men behind such terrorism, as he put it, would be Palestinians and Muslim extremists? This new thing has made the parties to the conspiracy seek to salvage their cheap interests and their shaky seats, to try to save the aggressive Zionist entity from its inevitable fate, and to build any solution on the ruins of the Palestinian issue before the men of this issue — Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian, Jordanian, Libyan, Egyptian and other Arabs — rise and take to the correct path of dealing with the issue, the path of arms and struggle, the path of sacrifice and people's war, the path to which there is no alternative and of which there is no end other than complete liberation and absolute victory.

Shultz has come to the region to entice the Jordanians and the Palestinians into the trap of the Zionist enemy. The dealer in stupor, the caller for error, the crusader and Zionist George Shultz has come to reinforce Israel at the expense of those to whom Palestine belongs and at the expense of Jordan and the Arab nation.

We should ask, ask even those naive people or conspirators: What on earth can Shultz carry in his bag for the cause of Palestine and that of the Arab nation? And what can we expect from him other than what we ought to expect from owls, crows and pythons? And indeed what can he be bearing for Palestine and the Arabs other than what was carried by the envoys of Hulagu [Tartar commander who destroyed Baghdad in 1258] and Richard the Lionhearted? But it seems that these people have forgotten or feign to forget history. Or are they replaying the story of the Arab princes allied to the crusaders, or stooping at the feet of the Tartars? We would like to ask all the rules of logic: Is it with a path like that of Mubarak, Husayn and 'Arafat, on which they meet with the crusader and Zionist George Shultz; is it with such a method that the land can be liberated, the right retrieved and causes triumph?

It has become clear that these people are traitors and renouncers; they have deviated from the right path and surrendered to the enemies of the homeland and the religion. They are fleeing forward from the surging current of the Arab revolution. They are the bats of settlement and defeatism blinded by the radiant and warm light of the revolution that has emanated from Lebanon and southern Lebanon and that has shone from the great fedayeen suicide operations. These bats were frightened; they can together and assembled seek help from the darkness of defeat and flee the light of the revolution to the lazy surrender solutions to which negotiation banquets and concessions lead.

What is certain and definite is that with George Shultz, the envoy of the satanical and despotic providence, they will achieve only humiliation, error and disgrace. And it is also certain and definite that with their farces and frenzied moves they will bring to the surging current of the revolution on the Arab land only more surge, buoyancy and momentum so that it may eradicate on its way all the agents, and liberate the land of Palestine, all Palestine, by means of a great deal of sacrifices, blood and martyrs.

Holds Talks With Mubarak

LD121943 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 22, May 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Talks have been taking place this morning in the Egyptian capital between U.S. state secretary, George Shultz and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. But, Egyptian and American circles are desperately trying to tell public opinion both in Egypt and outside it that these talks are not as suspicious as those in the past.

Official media, subordinate organs and regime's clique have been carefully watching the visit and presenting it as a sign of salvation. The truth is totally different. The Mubarak regime after the failure of Murphy's visit is trying through Shultz's visit (which coincides with anniversary of Zionist occupation to Palestine) to play an equal role with Zionist entity in carrying out U.S. strategy in the area, something Mubarak is desperate to achieve.

Make no mistake about it, this visit is nothing more than the usual method of blackmail adopted by Washington in the region. Mubarak's visit to Washington in mid-March brought him nothing. Instead of positively responding to his demands, Washington asked that the Egyptian ambassador return to occupied Palestine, that the Red Sea [words indistinct] be publicly declared an American base and that U.S. nuclear ships be allowed to pass via Suez Canal.

Despite their obvious internal and external failure Husni Mubarak and his clique, nevertheless, still stick to tricks. The current situation is a case in point. They are running after a "peaceful" solution for the Arab-Zionist struggle at the very time that the U.S. is seriously working for a settlement with the Zionists through force and arrogance.

Let us take Shultz, the man now Mubarak is presenting as a "man of peace". On April 23 he said, "the U.S. is committed to protect the Arab countries that would breakaway and negotiate with Israel". This does not only reveal the nature of the proposed settlement which Mubarak is defending and the fruits expect, but reveals that the American Administration is determined during Reagan's second term to realize for the Zionist what they had failed to achieve out of their wars against the Arabs.

The moves of Mubarak, which preceded the arrival of Shultz to Egypt and his meetings in Amman and Al-Aqaba, prove only one crystal clear fact: The so-called Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the enthusiasm of the Palestinian right wing and its followers which preceded it once they abandoned the gun for the flute along the Egyptian-Jordanian path, was merely a recommendation document in Mubarak's hand to obtain the lost role of American partner. However, the American Government did not face any difficulties in obtaining the consent of the Palestinian right wing for form the much talked about joint delegation. If that is what its task was it would have been talked to the right wing and Husayn. But the task of America in the region is to impose its own way as it sees fit not as required by Mubarak.

The present show tour of George Shultz and naive cunnings led by the stooges of Camp David agreements will never conceal the unequivocal facts that American agents will meet the same fate of that suffered by ousted Numayri and that the solution of the Palestinian issue lies in the hands of the new generation of Arab youth who turned themselves into time bombs and as bodies full of explosives opening the way to Palestine.

MOROCCO

EEC's Cheysson Continues Visit to Rabat

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD101719 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Rabat, May 10 (MAP) — The European commissioner in charge of the EEC Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, Mr Claude Cheysson was received here Thursday evening by Mr Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, information and cooperation. This meeting is the first between Mr Cheysson and Mr Filali since the latter is at the head of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Mr Cheysson who arrived in Casablanca late in the afternoon of Thursday, said that the meeting dealt with the general economic context and focussed on the topics to be examined in particular with the Mediterranean countries.

Drawing a parallel with the visit paid to Morocco early this week by the Argentinian foreign affairs minister, the European commissioner said that the Maghreb Arab countries and those like Brazil and Argentina have similar problems linked to the level of the international growth and that Europe has a role to play to bring about a solution to these problems.

He added that his talks with Filali dealt with relations of cooperation between the EEC and the countries of the southern Mediterranean, means to boost this cooperation as well as the consequences of the EEC enlargement. He said that this enlargement has positive aspects and would lead also to competition between the Moroccan and Spanish products. He, however, affirmed his determination to work for the settling of all problems resulting from the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC. Mr Cheysson's visit to Morocco is the first he undertakes abroad since he took office in Brussels as European commissioner.

The relations between the European community and the EEC started in 1969 with the conclusion of a commercial agreement which constituted the first step toward wide cooperation. Seven years later, in 1976, a cooperation agreement was signed in Rabat with the aim to establish a cooperation between the two parties and to favor social and economic development in Morocco. The agreement which covers all areas of cooperation, namely trade exchanges, finance, economy as well as labor, and which is illimited, became effective, after ratification, on November 1, 1978.

Moroccan exports towards the EEC consist mainly in raw materials (phosphates, minerals) industrial products (textiles, fertilizers, shoes) and food products (fruits, vegetables and canned fish). Imports from the EEC consist in manufactured products and equipment. During the period 1971-1983, Morocco benefited from a direct and indirect aid amounting to 89.400 tons of (?cereal), 12.543 tons of powder milk and 1.030 of butter oil. In 1982, the Community provided Morocco with an emergency aid of 300.00 ECU to make up for the consequences of drought (safeguard of livestock, purchase of fodder).

Talks With Prime Minister

LD102125 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani conferred today at noon with Mr Claude Cheysson, the EEC commissioner in charge of Mediterranean policy and North-South relations. After welcoming the European guest, whose visit to Morocco is the first to any of the Maghreb countries, the two sides carried out talks which included the future of relations between Morocco and the enlargement of the EEC. The prime minister insisted on the necessity of finding practical solutions in order to preserve the traditional currents of the exchanges between Morocco and the EEC before the actual joining by Spain and Portugal, especially Portugal, of the EEC. Claude Cheysson stressed his understanding of the Moroccan concern, and the Moroccan pursuit of the preservation of its interests within the EEC.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the congruence of views concerning the continuation of the Moroccan-EEC relations and exchanges in a balanced way. They also discussed the cooperation in the social field, especially concerning our workers in Europe, commercially, industrially and financially, in order to define the conditions for reviewing the agreement contracted in 1976 between Morocco and the EEC. At the end of the meeting, the two sides agreed to increase their contacts in order to define the means and ways for guaranteeing the entrance of Moroccan products to the EEC.

Foreign Diplomats Travel to Saharan Provinces

LD102018 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpts] A delegation of diplomats accredited to Morocco and representing a number of African, Arab, Asian and Latin American countries commenced a 3-day visit to the Saharan provinces. The details are in the following dispatch with radio correspondent Umar Yasin:

Ninety Arab, African, Asian and American diplomats arrived today in Aaiun on a tour of the Saharan provinces of the Kingdom. The diplomatic tour comes in response to a wish presented to his majesty the king by a number of diplomats accredited to Rabat. The tour, headed by the dean of the diplomatic corps and Central African Ambassador Mr Claude Bernard Belloum, started from Sale Airport where two planes took off. One carried the diplomats and the other the international and national press commissioned to cover this event. The two aircraft landed at Tan Tan Airport. Then a convoy consisting of four vehicles was formed to cover 300 km, which is the distance between Tan Tan and Aaiun of Saqiet El-Hamra. The Arab, African, Asian and American diplomats stopped at the most important centers through which they passed on their way to Aaiun. The countries represented in this diplomatic mission to the Saharan provinces, whether by ambassadors or those who represent them, are: Central Africa, Gabon, Zaire, Lebanon, Chile, Iraq, Libya, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, the YAR, the Philippines, Pakistan, South Korea, Jordan and Qatar.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab on Domestic, International Issues

JN120905 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 11 May 85 pp 21-23

[Interview with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, in

Khartoum by *AL-MUSTAQBAL* correspondent As'ad Haydar — date not given]

[Excerpt] *AL-MUSTAQBAL*: Your Excellency General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the prevailing opinion outside Sudan, and even inside Sudan I believe, was that the task of removing former President Ja'far Numayri was almost impossible due to domestic, regional, and international Sudanese reasons. However, the change was much easier than expected and it became clear after 6 April that the real difficulties have just started and that they are too many to be listed. What is Your Excellency's opinion about that?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Yes, what you say is true and the removal of the former president was not that difficult because it is the Sudanese people who possess the power to remove anyone who does not follow the popular line acceptable to the Sudanese people. As for the difficulties, they are a heavy burden because what we have inherited is complicated in almost every aspect. Consequently, there are many solutions, some of which are urgently needed, while others require some time whose duration depends on circumstances and new developments.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Without priorities, the first thing that faces the Sudanese citizen and even those returning to Sudan after years abroad is the difficult economic situaiton in Sudan. How do you envisage a solution to this pressing situation?

Siwar al-Dhahab: What you say is true. It is a fact that the Sudanese economy continues to deteriorate and this situation requires urgent measures. We believe that we must first adopt urgent measures to stop this deterioration and then work to revive the economy in short-, medium-, and long-term stages in the form of development projects that can boost Sudan's economy. All that we can emphasize now is that these people, who managed to change the former regime, can improve their economy in the near future and in a manner that conforms with the Sudanese people's aspirations.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What will you do to solve the problem of Sudan's debts, especially since they exceed $9 billion?

Siwar al-Dhahab: This is a very difficult problem and I believe that studies are being conducted in this regard.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Will you ask for rescheduling and postponing these debts, for instance?

Siwar al-Dhahab: There must be a way out of this problem. Frankly speaking, we cannot pay off these debts at present.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The problem of the south is apparently the most pressing in Sudan because it is a political and economic problem that concerns the future of entire Sudan. Immediately after your assumption of power you adopted several measures to solve it and "popular" contacts were held with Colonel Garang. What do you expect from Col Garang and do you think he will accept your call for negotiations?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The problem of the south largely affects internal, political, economic, and even social security. It is almost the only problem which has left its stamp on all domains in Sudan. On our part, we began by proving our good intentions; namely, we tried to deal with all affairs that led to the deterioration of the situation in the south. For instance, we canceled Republican Decree No 1, which woul have canceled the Addis Ababa agreement by dividing the south into three regions instead of one. Thus we have restored the situaiton as stipulated by the Addis Ababa agreement. Secondly, we declared a general amnesty in order to prove our good intentions toward our brothers in the south because we are eager to provide an appropriate atmosphere for dialogue on a sound background. Our Armed Forces have also observed a cease-fire and the atmosphere is now prepared for dialogue with the southern brothers.

Regarding the subject of Brother Col John Garang, I believe that he no longer has any valid reasons for avoiding a meeting with us to solve this issue. I also believe that once he becomes aware of the seriousness of this new situation and of our eagerness to solve this issue in a manner that is acceptable to all — and by all I mean all those concerned in this issue be they northerners or southerners because it is a national cause in the first place — Brother John Garang will reach an agreement with us in the interest of all of Sduan and all the Sudanese.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Will you request the assistance of fraternal and neighboring states in coming to an understanding with Colonel Garang?
Siwar al-Dhahab: As you know, the neighbors concerned are Libya and Ethiopia. So it is essential to come to an understanding with them first. I believe their relations with the defunct regime were cool. In fact, Sudanese-Libyan and Sudanese-Ethiopian relations had never attained the desired level of good neighborliness and fraternity. It was this tension in relations that encouraged Colonel Garang to exploit the situation in the interest of his cause.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Would you welcome the offer of a round table conference with Garang in the presence of Libyan and Ethiopian observers?
Siwar al-Dhahab: We welcome observers, not just from Libya and Ethiopia, but also from other neighboring African states. Although a purely internal issue, the question of the south is also an African issue, as Kenyan President Arap Moi said. The Kenyan president considers himself as a neighbor who is affected by whatever takes place in Sudan. The same can be said about other neighbors in the African Continent. Therefore, when we think of a round table conference, we must also think of the presence of our neighbors at this conference as observers.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Is it true that Libya has promised to stop its support for the Sudanese Liberation Army [SPLA]; and has Ethiopia followed suit following the resumption of relations with it?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Yes, we have been informed by our brothers in Libya and Ethiopia that they are willing to cooperate with us in Sudan. In fact, they have already shown their good intentions and the next few days will definitely provide the proof.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Concerning your relations with Egypt, some people have expressed the opinion that the closer you get to Libya,

the more Egypt is disturbed. What will you do to maintain normal relations with Libya without disturbing Egypt?
Siwar al-Dhahab: I believe this talk is unfounded. And I would like to refer you to a statement by Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, in which he said that the restoration of relations between Sudan and Libya is "in the interest of the Arab nation."

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It is also said that the integration between Sudan and Egypt under Numayri was an integration between the Egyptian and Sudanese governments, not between the two peoples. What is your opinion?
Siwar al-Dhahab: We will endeavor so the integration between us and Egypt will be on all the official and popular levels.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The former regime's policy was to side with one party in order to strike another party and so on. Will you continue to give freedom of party and organizational activities to all parties?
Siwar al-Dhahab: When we came to power, we affirmed democratic liberties and the independence of justice. Therefore, everyone who has an opinion also has the freedom of action within the existing laws. We will not prohibit any party that meets all the conditions in the laws that will be applied concerning the establishment of parties.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: When you say existing laws, which laws do you mean: the laws of the previous phase, or do you intend to formulate new laws?
Siwar al-Dhahab: We must consider the promulgation of new laws for the activities of these parties. Naturally, there must be laws for the establishment of these parties.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: A great deal has been said about the question of the Falashas and corruption. A great deal has also been said about a popular desire for Egypt to deliver Numayri for trial. If Numayri is not delivered, do you still intend to hold a trial, even a token one, especially since the Falashas issue has harmed the Sudanese people and their pan-Arab links?
Siwar al-Dhahab: I believe that the prime minister has also already anwered this question. (Dr Al-Jazuli's answer at a press conference in Khartoum explained Sudan's desire that Egypt hand over Ja'far Numayri for trial. But the prime minister also said that Sudan had not submitted an official request to Cairo on this subject. It is obvious that this issue is disturbing everyone in Sudan, especially since the smell of bribery and secret meetings with the U.S. intelligence, and even with the Israeli intelligence service, Mosad, is choking the atmosphere in Sudan and depriving the Sudanese the full joy of Numayri's downfall.)

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Also, part of this difficult inheritence, Your Excellency, is the issue of Islamic Shari'a. There are now political forces in Sudan that insist on keeping it, others oppose its application, and others that believe that it hampers the settlement of the southern problem. What do you intend to do about this problem? Do you intend to deal with it yourselves, or will you leave it to the premanent civilian rule after 1 year?
Siwar al-Dhahab: We will leave it to be resolved by the representatives of the Sudanese people who will be elected to the constituent council. Frankly, it will be up to the permanent civilian rule and not us, the TMC.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The relations between Sudan and the United States during Numayri's rule were distinguished. A great deal has been said about agreements between Khartoum and Washington regarding the establishment of arms depots and even the provision of military facilities to the Americans. Moreover, it has also been said that, during U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Sudan, there were negotiations between Khartoum and Washington regarding the dumping nuclear waste in Sudanese territory. What is your position on all this?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Our relations with the United States are based on friendship. The United States has done a great deal for which we are grateful, especially with regard to the support and aid it is extending to us. In view of my position during the previous regime and in my capacity as commander in chief and defense minister up to the departure of the former president to Washington, I did not know anything about such agreements. Perhaps, these agreements were not presented to us in the General Command or in the Ministry of Defense.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Very well. If you find that these [agreements] did exist, what will your position be?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Of course there will be a new situation. If there is anything like that then we will certainly look into it.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Will you look into it in order to abrogate such agreements or reach an understanding with the United States over them?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Of course, therre must be an understanding with the United States over such important issues. As we have previously stated, our policy regarding the good relations between the two countries is very clear.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: More clearly, Your Excellency: If there were military agreements between Numayri's regime and Washington regarding facilities, depots, or even military bases, what will your position be?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Undoubtedly, we will look into it to find out. We will certainly have to look into it.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: You mean reconsider it?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Yes, certainly. After that we will adopt the decision that will suit Sudan's policy.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Regarding Sudan's foreign relations, what about your relations with the USSR?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Our relations with the USSR were not severed but frozen. We believe that it is not in Sudan's interest to adopt a foreign policy that favors one camp. We believe that our relations with Moscow and others should be based on the principle of common interests and mutual respect. Therefore, just as we have undertaken initiatives with countries with which Sudan had had differences, we will undertake an initiative with the USSR to achieve what I have already told you.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What is Sudan's position on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the projected international conference?
Siwar al-Dhahab: In principle, we support whatever is agreed on by the Palestinian leaders under the chairmanship of the PLO in

its capacity as the official representative of the Palestinian people. We support whatever they deem suitable for this people.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: There are calls now for convening an Arab summit. What is your position on this summit?
Siwar al-Dhahab: We welcome it, as long as there is hope that it would lead to closing Arab ranks and unifying the Arab position.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Let us now turn to Sudanese domestic affairs. Are you thinking of entering politics a year hence, that is, following the transfer of power to civilians?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Thank you very much for your question. But my main concern now is to transfer power to the masses at the end of this period. We are concentrating all our thoughts and efforts on how to transfer this power. God willing, this will take place as scheduled on 25 April 1986.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you foresee any obstacles that might delay the transfer of power?
Siwar al-Dhahab: The spirit with which the government is presently working, as shown by both the provisional government and my brothers in the TMC, confirms that this guarantee will be fulfilled without any obstacles, God willing.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: A personal question, General: What book draws your attention, that you consider most important, and that is still vivid in your mind?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Actually, the one that I am reading now. It is by Dr Mansur Khalid (former foreign minister and a leading member of the Sudanese opposition) who is now in exile. In this book which was published in English and Arabic, he speaks about the May revolution [that brought Numayri to power].

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Will you benefit from this book in the future?
Siwar al-Dhahab: Certainly. There have been mistakes. Dr Mansur citied in his book many of the mistakes made by the previous administration. We should benefit from that.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What is the Arab, world, or historic personality that is always in your mind?
Siwar al-Dhahab: As Muslims, we must at this particular moment remember Prophet Muhammad, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him. I recall here Bernard Shaw's words on contemporary world issues. He said the world needed someone like the prophet, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him, in order to solve these issues. We are following in the steps of the prophet, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him. If we succeed in following his course, we will be able to solve state issues. Thank you.

Chairman Dissolves Grievances Commission

JN121044 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, issued a decree yesterday relieving 'Awad Jad al-Rubb from his post as chairman of the Grievances Commission. The decree also stipulated the cancellation of the commission and the transfer of its jurisdictions to the Attorney General's Office.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Mubarak's Message

NC112121 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's TMC, has received a oral message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message deals with bilateral relations. The SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY reports that Egyptian Ambassador to Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah revealed this after his meeting with Gen Siwar al-Dhahab today.

Defense Minister Receives Weinberger's Message

JN111447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 May (SUNA) — Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, TMC member and defense minister, has received an oral message from his U.S. counterpart, Caspar Weinberger. U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum Hume Alexander Horan delivered the message here today. In the message Weinberger stressed the continuing cooperation between the Sudanese Defense Ministry and the U.S. Defense Department.

Libyan Information Delegation Arrives 11 May

JN121522 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — A Libyan information delegation arrived here last night on a visit to the country in order to cover the historic events following the 6 April popular uprising. The delegation visited the SUNA offices this morning.

Commissioner Denies Expulsion of 6,000 Refugees

JN131055 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1031 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — The Refugees Commissariat has denied the reports by British radio last Friday that 6,000 refugees were expelled from Wad al-Hulw camp in eastern Sudan, and that 1,000 refugees were driven back to the borders.

Commissioner of Refugees 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi told SUNA that these refugees have come to the Wad al-Hulw camp from nearby villages and that they are refugees who arrived in the country in 1967 and are not new refugees. He added that these refugees had filtered into the camp asking to be given priority in the distribution of food and other supplies and had attacked social workers in the camp. He said that an agreement was reached with them that if they return to their villages, then food will be sent to them there. He said that this agreement was implemented.

The commissioner of refugees said that not one of these refugees was deported to Ethiopia and that they had been sent back to the villages where they had originally been living. The commissioner stressed that Sudan abides by its policy on refugees and remain fully committed to international agreements on refugees, particularly those stipulating that refugees not be repatriated by force.

Prime Minister Reiterates Support for Refugees

JN121936 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1753 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — Sudan has reiterated that it is committed to international charters regarding the refugees' affairs and that its doors are open for all those who seek protection and stability. Sudan has also stressed that it will cooperate with the neighboring states in order to create the proper atmosphere for returning the refugees to their homelands.

This came when Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah met here today with the director of the high commission on refugees' field operations department. The director of the field operations department stressed that the commission will continue to support Sudan in order to extend the aid required to assist the refugees and the Sudanese affected by drought and desertification. He said that this will be achieved through coordination with the high national committee for combating the effects of drought and desertification.

Prime Minister Denies Extending Transitional Period

JN121124 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1102 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — In a statement to SUNA yesterday, Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah denied that there was any intention to extend the transitional period for more than 1 year. He described news agencies reports on this issue as untrue and baseless.

Dr Al-Jazuli said that the TMC and the Council of Ministers are working in coordination and harmony and that neither side dominates the other. The prime minister indicated that the September 1983 legislations and other laws will be discussed by the constitutional and popular institutions. He said that no party has the right to impose on the people the laws which they rejected. He added that the September laws have not so far been discussed at any level. Al-Jazuli noted that democracy must be accompanied by justice and that whoever is accused will be treated in accordance with the law because there would be no democracy in the absence of the supremacy of law.

Prime Minister Discusses Decentralization

GF100626 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah met in his office at the Secretariat yesterday with the chief of the Decentralized Rule Affairs Office, some of its employees, and administrative officers. They discussed the jurisdiction of the decentralized rule office and plans for formulas to be used for governing the provinces in the transitional period.

The Decentralized Rule Affairs Office will prepare working papers on some specific issues to be discussed during the meeting of the military governors of the provinces and the secretaries of the provincial governments with the prime minister next week. The administrators at the local rule organs will present a coordination study to the prime minister on the relationship between decentralized ministries and decentralized rule organs.

Elections, Referendum Official Loses Post

JN121833 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1742 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has issued a decision relieving Husayn Mahmud Ahmad of his post as secretary general of the elections and referendum organ. It is noteworthy that Husayn Mahmud occupied the post of secretary general of the dissolved People's Assembly, and was appointed by a republican decision as secretary general of the elections and referendum organ with the rank of minister last March.

Transitional Military Council Meets 9 May

JN101127 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1012 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — The TMC [Transitional Military Council] continued its meetings in the People's Palace last night under the chairmanship of General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab. Following the meeting, TMC member Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, who is also the official spokesman, said that the council discussed nominating Sudanese ambassadors in Cairo, Washington, London, Bonn, Addis Ababa, and Tripoli, adding that these ambassadors were nominated. The council also discussed two memorandums: the first from the retired Army officers and the second from the police officers. Khalil added that the council also discussed a memorandum submitted by the Judiciary Committee concerning Article 16 on emergency courts. He added that the article was annulled. Khalil also said that the council annulled sentences passed on a number of women prisoners, and that a list of their names will be issued.

The TMC will remain in permanent session next week in the mornings and evenings in order to discuss issues on its agenda.

Interior Minister Outlines New Security Organ

JN121442 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani has told SUNA that the new public security organ to be established to preserve the country's security and stability will act under the general law and the police law, and will not need exceptional legislation or laws, or special powers. It will be subject to the general laws that are sufficient for preserving the country's security and stability.

His excellency stressed that the new public security organ will not be the size of the dissolved state security organ, and will use a part of the dissolved organ's funds to carry out its duties. He pointed out that the current Ministry of Interior laws should be amended so that they are consistent with the requirements of the new situation, and so that the interior minister's authorities and responsibilities for maintaining security in the country are restored.

Military Council Discusses Security Issues

JN121941 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1752 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — The TMC held a lengthy meeting this morning under General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC. The meeting dealt with the security situation all over the country. It also listened to detailed reports from the regions' military governors and the commissioner of the national capital on the course of work and performance and the security situation in the past period.

Khartoum Commissioner Bans Demonstrations

EA121723 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Staff Major General Kamal al-Bashar, commissioner of the national capital, has issued the following communique to the citizens in the national capital:

I wish by this means to notify all the honorable citizens in the national capital that we, according to the faith placed in us, realize the need for all the political leaderships according to their rules to organize their ranks and lay down their programs for national action at this delicate stage in our people's history and we have accordingly proceeded to grant permission for all the parties and political trends which have applied to this commissionary and undertaken to maintain law and order.

In spite of the fact that those political meetings took place calmly, regretably certain factions indulged in forms of behavior contradictory to the rule of law and stepped out of line with sound democratic practices in that certain processions took place which violated the provisions of the emergency law declared in the country since Rajab 1405 AH [21 March-20 April 1985] and illegal (?assemblies) in public and private institutions in attempts to impose solutions.

It goes without saying that freedom and democracy cannot be applied except within the framework of the law which protects the rights of all and without infringing upon the rights of others. Accordingly, and before such manifestations proliferate and which are clear violations of the law and a direct threat to the country's security, I hereby wish to apprise the honorable citizens that all processions and marches, regardless of their purpose or the number of participants in them, are completely prohibited.

I also wish to state that from now on we shall not permit illegal behavior such as [words indistinct] or incitement on the part of factions with differing opinions.

We shall rectify these manifestations in such a manner as to preserve the law and the security and stability of the citizens. I am certain that our masses which made the uprising realize and appreciate their role at this stage and that they are capable of discharging their responsibilities so as to secure freedom and democracy, security and order.

Success is through God.

Irrigation Minister on Contacts With Garang

JN121101 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 12 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Southern Sudanese Political Association (SSPA) Samuel Aru told a political rally here yesterday that his organization is waiting for the green light from the transitional government to contact southern rebel leader John Garang and hold talks with him.

Aru, who is deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation, said the (SSPA) til now had made no official contact with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] and its military wing, both led by Garang.

Other speakers noted that instability in the south is a source of instability for all the country indicating that the introduction of the federal system is the best way for solving the problem.

Former First Vice President To Face Trial

EA101919 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] In a statement made to SUNA, Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati 'Umar announced that a purifying revolution will be applied to all the laws enacted during the defunct era. He said investigations and trials will begin by being applied to the first vice president of the deposed president, after which they will be extended to (other members) of the defunct regime and all who abused the rights of the people and [words indistinct] during the former era. His excellency said investigating committees will begin making detailed studies in this respect.

His excellency said the question of the (?Falashas) which damaged the honor and dignity of the Sudanese people will receive great attention and, accordingly, everyone connected with it in any way will be brought to trial.

His excellency called on all honorable citizens to hand in whatever documents, evidence, or records they have which could help in the exposure of improper methods or (?solve) the problems facing the country with the aim of achieving justice and revealing the facts to the people. His excellency the attorney general said the accused will be fairly tried and will have an opportunity to defend themselves so that justice can take its normal course and rights will be restored. Furthermore, tomorrow morning his excellency will make an inspection tour of the branches of the attorney general's office to familiarize himself with the progress of work in them.

Former Foreign Minister on Falasha Airlift

JN131137 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1037 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — Faruq Abu 'Isa, former foreign minister and secretary general of the Arab Lawyers Federation, has exposed the relationship that existed in the defunct era between the dissolved security state organ and the Mosad, the Zionist enemy's intelligence organ. In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* yesterday, he said that Sudanese authorities possess documents on this relationship that they will soon make public.

Abu 'Isa also revealed that terrorists Ariel Sharon and Yitzhaq Rabin had visited Sudan to supervise the smuggling operation of the Ethiopian Jews. In his statement, he said that the Sudanese people will never forgive the deposed Numayri for his pan-Arab treason, stressing that Sudan will resume its role of defending the causes of its Arab nation against its enemies.

Islamic National Front Continues Conference

Al-Turabi Elected Leader

JN111032 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 11 (SUNA) — The Islamic National Front Friday concluded its two-day founding conference and elected Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi [Muslim Brotherhood leader and key Numayri adviser] its secretary general. However, the nomination of the 300 member Shura (Consultative) Council will take place during an extraordinary sitting evening today.

Final Statement Issued

JN121215 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1057 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — The Islamic National Front concluded its [words indistinct] conference yesterday evening and issued its resolutions, recommendations, and final statement. The conference's directives stipulated that the front will undertake Islamic, political, social, and economic action in the society's sectors, approve the front's constitution, and present it as a pledge to be studied by the sons of the people.

The conference called for paying attention to the field of information and for tackling its issues so that the voice of Islam can be heard. It also called on the Muslim men of law to unite in defending Islamic Shari'a laws and completing [words indistinct] its rules. It urged the state officials to [words indistinct] the activities of the bodies that advocate beneficence and discourage abominable acts.

The conference voiced support for convening a national conference to tackle the southern issue and urged the southern brothers to reject violence and resort to dialogue. The conference appealed to the government to adopt an austerity policy and control expenditure. It also called for adopting an Islamic economic system which is based on an honest system of earning.

The conference hailed the people's Armed Forces for its bias toward the people and championing of their will. The conference called on the government and citizens to provide all the capabilities that will enable the Armed Forces and regular forces carry out their duty in defending the homeland. The conference concentrated on the importance of an effective Sudanese role in the international arena.

It called on the government and political parties to establish a national foreign policy based on the Islamic course in order to spread peace, good neighborliness, and the exchange of benefits by being biased toward right and not any axis or camp. It also praised the restoration of Sudanese-Libyan relations.

During yesterday evening's session, the conference elected Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi as secretary general of the Islamic National Front, and 100 members for the Shura Council of the Islamic Front were elected from the representatives of the national capital and regions. Moreover, another 200 members will be elected so that the Shura Council will include 300 members.

The Islamic Front and earlier submitted a memorandum to the chairman of the TMC Council in which it stressed the need to apply Islamic Shari'a and that he should support Islam and be its champion.

Al-Turabi News Conference

JN122020 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1738 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — In the front's first news conference here today, Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi, secretary of Islamic law during the defunct May regime, asserted that the aim behind applying Islamic law during the May regime was not sincere, pointing out that this regime wanted to abandon the Islamic laws under external pressure. That is why the regime cracked down on the Islamic forces. Al-Turabi pointed out that carrying the banner of Islam in political life was not a sincere movement. He said that the problem of the Islamic constitution was presented at the beginning of Sudan's independence, and has been a popular demand ever since. He said that the lack of a final formula in this regard hindered the application.

On the Falasha airlift, which was carried out when he was the president's assistant for foreign affairs, Al-Turabi said this operation was planned and carried out in isolation from the state and the people, and that the president canceled his meetings at that time. He said that he did not join any delegation abroad as an assistant to the president. Al-Turabi pointed out that his appointment was prompted by political reasons, and the post's title did not apply to him. He also said that the regime deceived domestic and foreign public opinion, and imposed a blackout on this issue.

On the multiplicity of parties, Al-Turabi pointed out that this phenomenon is attributed to the developing political awareness and the people's attempts to deviate from traditional frameworks.

On the Islamic trends' absence from the Palestine question, Dr al-Turabi said that the Islamic elements are most concerned about the Palestine question. In fact, he added that the Islamic elements are the only party that took care of the Palestinian leadership. He pointed out that popular contribution to promoting diplomatic movement is necessary in this regard.

Dr al-Turabi defined the reasons behind the establishment of the Islamic National Front. He explained that the front had been established in order to serve Islam. He pointed out that 2,200 members have participated in the front's constituent conference; that 1,000 of these members are from the national capital and that the remaining members are from the other regions, including the three southern regions, from which 120 members have participated in the conference. Al-Turabi pointed out that the members have donated 600,000 Sudanese pounds to the front, in addition to other donations.

Warning on 'Armed Activities'

NC121747 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1648 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 12 May (MENA) — Dr Hasan al-Turabi, leader of Sudan's Muslim Brotherhood, has warned against the introduction of armed activities into the party's program. He said: Were the party to start conducting armed activity, this would result in a bloody struggle, not among the authors of ideology, but among tribes, individuals, and various other groups. There would be neither victor nor vanquished.

At a news conference today, Dr al-Turabi, who has been elected secretary general of the Islamic National front, added: The front has no armed militias and does not receive any weapons from abroad. It is a popular party which advocates the adoption of Islam as a political course.

Radio SPLA: Southern Official Refuses To Take Office

EA111615 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Retired Brigadier Andrew Makur (Tor) who had been earlier appointed as deputy president of the provisional High Executive Council in the south has refused to take office. Informed sources have told Radio SPLA that Brig Andrew Makur's refusal to serve under the military government of Siwar al-Dhahab is thought to be based on disagreement with the general policies of the current government.

Radio SPLA: TMC Experiences 'Internal Problems'

EA111535 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] According to our correspondent in Khartoum the ruling Military Council is experiencing some internal problems. Our correspondent has added that a member of the ruling Military Council has refused to attend the council's meeting. The member, whose name we shall bring soon, is reported to be protesting against Siwar al-Dhahab's decision to release a colonel and other officers of the dissolved notorious security organ. The dissenting member of the council is said to insist that the colonel and his associates be rearrested.

Former Minister, Governor Talk With SPLM

EA130832 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] It was officially announced yesterday by the headquarters of Colonel Dr John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] and commander of the people's army, that Dr Mansur Khalid, former foreign minister of the Numayri regime, had joined the people's movement. It was also announced that Mr Ahmad Ibrahim Durayj, former governor of Darfur, had conducted similar talks resulting in agreement on broad lines and that details would be worked out during subsequent meetings. They have both now left Dr Garang's headquarters for an unknown destination and it is believed that they will return to Sudan.

Before leaving, Mr Ahmad Ibrahim Durayj stated that he had conducted successful talks with Dr Garang about the latest developments in Sudan and the current situation and that they had reached complete agreement on broad lines and would conduct further talks with the aim of reaching a suitable basis for joint action.

For his part, Dr Mansur Khalid stated that during his meetings he had made a general assessment of the current political situation and also a scientific assessment. He stressed that the people's movement was a national patriotic movement that he concurred with on political, social and economic issues and that for a long time he had acted as a delegate for the movement abroad. He was now officially announcing that he had joined it as a member. He said that he would return to the headquarters of the people's army for further talks.

It is believed that the two will travel to Khartoum to make certain contacts before returning to meet Col John Garang again.

Former Governor on Ties

EA121655 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Dear listeners, the following is the statement which was given last night separately by Mr Ahmad Ibrahim Durayj to Radio Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA]:

Mr Hamad Ibrahim Durayj last night said that his year-long relations with Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] should be made public. Since he voluntarily left his post as governor of Darfur Province a year ago, Mr Durayj had been in touch with SPLA-SPLM representatives abroad, with whom he discussed problems and the possible solutions to them. Early this year Mr Ahmad Durayj had a secret meeting with the leader of SPLA-SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, and other senior SPLA-SPLM members.

Mr Durayj has been during the whole of this week reviewing the problems of the Sudan in the light of the overthrow of Numayri and the assumption of power by the TMC. In the opinion of Mr Durayj, he agrees with several policies of SPLM, but says he still needs more time for further consultations with the SPLM leadership. He says in the end, he and the leadership would be able to reach a sound working relationship. Mr Ahmad Ibrahim Durayj, who was leader of the opposition before Numayri's coup of May 1969, made this statement in the presence of: Atem Jok Atem, head of SPLA-SPLM Information Department and director of Radio SPLA; Joseph Kuol, a member of the SPLM; George Makur Benjamin, member of SPLM and deputy director of Radio SPLA; besides Nyal Deng Nyal, member of the SPLA-SPLM and acting head of the English section of the SPLA.

SPLA Radio Details Mutiny at Wau Garrison

EA101700 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has just received the following piece of information: An SPLA correspondent in Khartoum has reported that Brigadier Albino Akol Akol and Brigadier Peter Mabyiel have refused to serve as deputy governors for Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile respectively. The correspondent said that the row is over why officers from other regions should serve as governors in Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile regions. These contradictions are to be expected in a situation of no-system rule. In the context of Numayri's regionalism, Brig Akol Akol and Brig Peter Mabyiel are of course justified in raising the issue.

In another development, a correspondent with Rhino Battalion in Bahr al-Ghazal Region has reported that a mutiny has broken out within Wau garrison involving fighting among the soldiers. Three soldiers are reported killed and the situation remains tense. SPLA advises those who are involved to join Rhino Battalion if they feel threatened. The commander of Rhino Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel P.S.C. Martin Makur Aleo, is ready to receive them. SPLA Radio will keep its listeners informed about the situation in Wau as soon as information comes from the headquarters of Rhino Battalion.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives Message From Siwar al-Dhahab

EA121729 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere today received a special message from the new Sudanese military ruler, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. According to a statement from state house, the message was delivered to the president by a member of the ruling Transitional Military Council, Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani Muhammad, who visited Nyerere at his Msasani residence in Dar es Salaam. General Muhammad, who is leading a 5-man delegation, also delivered a good-will message from the Sudanese people and the new military leadership.

The statement said after the messages were delivered, another member of the delegation, Major General Fabian Agang Long, briefed Nyerere on the situation that prevailed in Sudan for the last 16 years under the leadership of ousted president Ja'far Numayri.

General Numayri was ousted from leadership following a military coup on 6 April after the people demonstrated against him in the streets.

Finance Minister Praises Cooperation With FRG

EA101124 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has appealed to friendly developed countries to help it deal with its present economic problems. The appeal was made by the minister for finance, Ndugu Cleopa David Msuya, at a dinner party he hosted in honor of the visiting FRG minister for economic cooperation, Mr Juergen Warnke. Ndugu Msuya stated that although the government had taken concrete measures to revive the economy, the results have not been satisfactory yet. He added, however, that given assistance and, with the effort of its people, Tanzania could revive its economy.

Minister Msuya said that during the past 24 years of independence, the peoples' efforts, along with assistance from friendly countries as well as from international organizations, have enabled Tanzania to lay firm foundations for future development, but added that Tanzania's economy was not growing at the expected rate. The minister also commended the economic cooperation existing between Tanzania and the FRG, adding that this cooperation was more evident in important sectors of Tanzania's economy, such as the construction of the Mikumi-Kidatu railway line, improvement of the railway system in the country, and the provision of important equipment to the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority, TAZARA.

BURUNDI

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ends Visit to Bujumbura

EA121933 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] The foreign minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, today left Bujumbura after a 5-day official visit at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Laurent Nzeyimana.

During his visit, the Tanzanian minister was received by the president of the Republic, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, to whom he delivered a message from the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. The foreign minister of the United Republic of Tanzania visited many interesting places, including economic and social development projects.

The two ministers and their respective delegations held talks on bilateral, regional, African and international questions.

Yesterday a joint communique was signed by the two ministers and was read by the director general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Julien Nahayo:

[Begin Nahayo recording] On bilateral questions, the two ministers noted with satisfaction the state of cooperation between the two countries. They noted, however, that other sectors of cooperation could be explored. To that effect, they agreed to define those sectors and to take the necessary steps to facilitate the exchange of information on the best ways of achieving (?some goals) in the mutual interest of their respective countries.

They also agreed to promote the cooperation agreements between the minister of interior of the Republic of Burundi and that of the United Republic of Tanzania, signed during the latter's recent visit in Burundi from 8 to 12 April 1985.

They agreed that the relations between the two neighboring countries will be based on the internationally acknowledged principles of respect for sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for the territorial integrity of other countries.

The two ministers admitted that there was a trade imbalance between the two countries and accordingly recommended that steps be taken in each country in order to adjust the imbalance.

The two ministers found it necessary to open a reciprocal account [compte reciproque] in each of the two countries in order to facilitate the payment of goods imported from the other country. To that effect, they agreed to find ways of regularizing trade along the borders and [word indistinct] of the borders in order to curb the smuggling.

During their talks, the two ministers found it necessary to reinforce security along their common border. To this effect, they agreed that the Burundi side would submit a draft project to be studied during the next meeting of the Tanzania-Burundi Joint Commission.

Concerning the transport of Burundi goods, the two ministers admitted the existence of problems in that field. They agreed that joint efforts would be made to solve them.

On regional questions, the two ministers reaffirmed their support for the Kagera Basin Organization and the Preferential Trade Area. They agreed to cooperate on finding solutions to the problems facing the two organizations, which play a crucial part in promoting and preserving unity and concord among the peoples of the subregion and the implementation of OAU objectives.

Concerning African problems, the two ministers reaffirmed their support for the OAU as a tool for unity and strength. They paid tribute to the OAU, the founding fathers, for their wisdom and foresight and promised to cooperate to further promote the organization's ideas for the independence, security and the unity of Africa. They agreed to coordinate their efforts to make the 21st OAU summit, which will discuss economic problems, a success.

Concerning South Africa, the two parties condemned the inhuman policy of the racist regime led by Botha. They considered the brutal killing of antiapartheid demonstrators as an additional display of the barbarous policy which snaps its fingers at all civilized norms. They considered the recent apartheid statements as a smoke screen aimed at misleading the international community. They remain convinced that as long as the hub of the apartheid system remains intact, and the majority of the population is kept out of political life because of their color, any idea of reform is illusive, deceptive and delusive.

They called on all opposed to apartheid throughout the world to discount the South African regime's statements and intensify their joint struggle against the vile system that violates the most elementary norms of human [words indistinct]. They are convinced that the only efficient and feasible method of fighting apartheid [word indistinct] the oppressed people of South Africa is to close ranks and [word indistinct] their resistance against the South African regime, and all this should to be supported by international action such as the compulsory implementation of economic sanctions. They rejected the so-called policy of constructive engagement, which has already failed, as demonstrated by [word indistinct] massacre of 21st March 1985. They called for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and his friends.

On the Namibian problem, the two ministers demanded the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435. They firmly condemned the so-called mechanism of the interim administration of Namibia. They expressed their deep disquiet over this measure which goes against the OAU plan for Namibian independence and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. They expressed support for the Frontline countries and particularly for the joint statements of 19 April 1985 issue by the heads of state and government in Arusha. They also pointed out that the [word indistinct] withdrawal of South African troops from Angola in April came too late: Such action was a propaganda maneuver aimed at influencing the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. To that effect, they agreed to support any action by the

Angolan Government to safeguard and preserve its national security, independence, and sovereignty in conformity with international law.

They supported [words indistinct] communique of the nonaligned countries issued in New Delhi on 21 April 1985 at the end of their meeting on Namibia.

Concerning the new international economic order, the two ministers expressed anxiety as regards the speed of global negotiations. They said that lack of enthusiasm on the part of the industrialized countries on the issue of North-South cooperation was a proof of the lack of political (?will) by those countries, indicative of their desire to maintain the status quo of inequality in international economic relations. They called for an end to such a situation that has placed the southern countries, particularly those south of the Sahara, in the position of being perpetual beggars due to their inability to enjoy their [word indistinct] of their share on the international market or to pay their debts because of high interest rates and the terms and conditions required by international monetary institutions on which they have very little or no say.

At the end of his visit, the Tanzanian foreign minister invited his Burundi counterpart to visit Tanzania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be determine through normal diplomatic channels.

CHAD

Habre Resumes Tour of Country's Interior

AB091743 Paris AFP in French 1219 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 8 May (AFP) — Chadian head of state Hissein Habre has begun another tour of the interior of the country, arriving this morning in Mongo in the Guera Prefecture (central Chad). After visiting the prefecture of Guera, the Chadian president will go to Batha, (eastern Chad) notably to Ati, the chief town of this prefecture. This visit being undertaken by Mr Habre to the interior of the country is a continuation of the one he had earlied paid to the regions of the South, namely Sarh (Moyen Chari), Doba (East Logone), Moundou (West Logone), Bongor (Mayo-Kebi), Lai (Tandjile), and Timan (Salamat).

Following his tour of these regions of the south, which are affected by the rebellion, President Habre disclosed that he would visit all the prefectures in Chad, including Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T.) which is being occupied by the guerillas of the Libyan-backed Transitional National Union Government of Chad, "whenever possible." President Habre's tour of the south of Chad ended in a popular success for the Chadian head of state, observers noted.

Habre Arrives in Mongo

AB092230 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] The president arrived this morning in Mongo, the chief town of Guera Prefecture. President Hissein Habre, who is leading a very high-level delegation, will also visit Ati in Batha during this fourth tour of the interior of the country. As he did on his previous trips to Moundou, Bongor, Lai, and recently to Amtiman, the head of state will explain to his brothers and sisters in the two prefectures the importance of national unity at the present stage of our national history.

Communique Explains Resignation of GUNT Leader

AB101220 Paris AFP in French 1421 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Paris, 9 May (AFP) — A new division occurred within the Chadian opposition Thursday with the resignation of Salibou Garba as adviser to Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, deputy chairman of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] (armed opposition to President Hissein Habre), and as member of the People's Revolutionary Movement (MRP).

In a communique conveyed to AFP on Thursday, Mr Garba explained his decision by the fact that for over 1 year, the MRP — created on 20 December 1983 under the chairmanship of Col Kamougue and comprising officials from southern Chad — has been experiencing "extreme tension and confusion." The solutions suggested by the MRP provisional coordinating bureau are, according to him, ambiguous, eclectic and inapplicable, and are the cause of persistent quarreling and bickering at a time when "we should be concerned with finding ways to help stop the massive destruction of Chad's economic and human potentials."

"Further noting that the role assigned to me — that of adviser to Col Kamougue — does not imply my effective participation in the MRP structures," Mr Garba points out, "I am of the view that I have no longer any militant duties toward the said organization." "I shall continue to strive for the greatest possible understanding among Chadians despite the current bitterness and difficulties within the organization", Mr Garba concludes.

GABON

President Omar Bongo Holds Press Conference

AB121010 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Libreville, May 11 (AFP) — President Omar Bongo of Gabon today said he was in touch with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in an effort to resolve the civil war in Chad, where Libyan-backed rebels are battling the government of President Hissein Habre.

Stressing that "Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is a friend," the conservative Gabonese leader said he had entered into contact with the Libyan head of state via diplomatic intermediaries and was working in close liaison with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. "To have peace in Chad, it is imperative to deal with Libya," he told reporters during a press conference here. Colonel Sassou-Nguesso has been authorized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to head reconciliation efforts between the warring Chadian factions.

Mr Bongo today said he was working with Congo to bring the Ndjamena government and Libya nn into a dialogue. "If we don't obtain the benediction of Tripoli for efforts to find a durable peace in Chad, Libya will always return" and maintain its hold on northern Chad, he said. But he reiterated his support for Mr Habre as Chad's legitimate leader.

During the press conference, the Gabonese leader also announced that his government was withdrawing its candidate for secretary general of the OAU, a post which has been held in the interim by Peter Onu since November 1984. Paul Okumba, a diplomatic counsellor of Mr Bongo, failed to receive the needed two-thirds majority to become OAU secretary-general during the organization's past two summits. His withdrawal from the race will leave only Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye in the running for the top OAU post.

Turning to domestic affairs, Mr Bongo hinted that his government could soon expel all illegal aliens living in the country in a move similar to that currently being carried out by Nigeria. Gabon, like Nigeria an oil-rich magnet for immigrants from neighboring states, will soon close its land borders to keep unauthorized aliens from entering the country, Mr Bongo said. He also called on his security forces to show more "vigilance" in tracking down illegal immigrants and said his government would shortly introduce new residence and work permits for immigrant laborers.

Opponents Asked To Return Home

AB130740 Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Libreville, 12 May (AFP) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo yesterday asked his opponents living in exile to have "the courage to return to the country," adding that as far as he was concerned, the question of opposition was of "no importance." "Do you believe that these stories frighten me?" Mr Bongo asked during a press conference in Libreville, referring to the Movement for National Recovery [Morena] (an opposition movement which is banned in Gabon).

Morena, which Mr Bongo described as "stillborn," has no influence on the people of Gabon, the Gabonese head of state said categorically. This movement, he added, was "unanimously condemned" by Gabon in November 1982 during the trial of several of its members.

The Morena has been fighting for the establishment of a multiparty system in Gabon. Its principal leaders, whose activities have declined of late, live in France. The recent press conference that they had wanted to hold over the past few months in Paris has been rejected by the French authorities. Mr Bongo stated that he was ready to meet with "all those who do not agree with (his) policies." He said earlier that several of his opponents who have repented have returned to Gabon and have been integrated into the administration.

Gabonese Economy Improves; Oil Production Up

AB121105 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Libreville, May 11 (AFP) — The Gabonese economy took a turn for the better in 1984 thanks to increased oil production and a strong dollar, said a report issued here by the Finance Ministry of the oil-rich west-central African state.

A total of 8.8 million tonnes of oil were produced last year, 12 per cent more than in 1983, with the increase attributed to new operations by the U.S. company Amoco. Total oil industry turnover increased by 23.6 per cent during the year, the report said.

The boost for the oil industry pushed gross domestic product (GDP) to 1.576 billion CFA francs — 3.2 billion dollars at the current exchange rate. Money GDP was in 1983 1,282 billion CFA. [Sentence as received] However, some experts are concerned about the economy's dependence on oil, which provided about 85 per cent of Gabon's export income last year and made up 45 per cent of the gross domestic product.

With an estimated 80 million tonnes of oil reserves, Gabon is likely to remain dependent on petroleum in the short term, despite government efforts to diversify the economy in readiness for the post-oil era. Minerals, chiefly manganese and uranium, contributed only three per cent of the gross national product in 1984, a slight percentage fall over the previous year. However overall sales rose seven per cent because of an increase in manganese exports. The farming sector contributed only 4.5 per cent of the gross national product, although it grew by more tham 16 per cent.

Gabon has to import 80 per cent of its food. Major projects have been started to help peasants grow more food but the Finance Ministry said it would be four of five years before these began to show results. Economic activity was boosted in almost all sectors except for the fishing and textile industries, the report said.

Even so, the report warned that there was some danger of recession during 1985, mainly because of an expected fall in oil production which could not be compensated by other sectors. Official estimates predict a fall in the gross domestic product of 0.88 per cent this year.

RWANDA

Al-Qadhdhafi Cancels Official Visit to Kigali

AB101626 Paris AFP in French 0749 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Kigali, 10 May (AFP) — It was learned from well-informed European sources in Kigali on Thursday that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was expected to pay an offical visit to Rwanda at the beginning of the week but that the visit had to be canceled because of the death of the father of the leader of the Libyan revolution. Col al-Qadhdhafi's proposed visit to neighboring Burundi has also been canceled for the same reason.

According to the same sources, on Monday evening, two Libyan Illyushin-76 cargo planes landed at Kigali airport and left on Tuesday morning. The sources added that the arrival of these two Libyan planes was unexpected, so a detachment of the Rwandan Army was put on alert.

President, Nucci Discuss Kigali-Paris Cooperation

AB101640 Paris AFP in French 0754 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Kigali, 10 May (AFP) — Mr Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate for cooperation and development, reviewed on Thursday in Kigali with Rwandan President General Juvenal Habyarimana major international and especially African issues as well as cooperation between Paris and Kigali.

In an interview with AFP, General Habyarimana described relations between France and Rwanda as "excellent," adding that his country wished to strengthen cooperation with Paris in the field of cadre training. The Rwandan head of state hoped that France would undertake studies on a television network project in Rwanda, pointing out that this future television network would particularly be used for educating the people on population problems and on the prevention of disease. Rwanda, a country with a population of about 6 million, has an annual population growth rate of 3.7 percent.

Questioned on the issue of two Libyan aircraft that landed late Monday night in Kigali, the Rwandan head of state stated that they had come in anticipation of a visit that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was scheduled to pay to Rwanda from 11 to 13 May. This visit, it will be noted, was finally canceled.

Mr Nucci was to leave Kigali on Thursday evening for France at the end of an African tour which brought him successively to Zaire, Burundi, and Kigali.

ZAIRE

AZAP Comments on Cooperation With France

AB100850 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1025 GMT 9 May 85

[AZAP commentary: "The Good Health of Franco-Zairian Cooperation"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 May (AZAP) — The number of French investments in Zaire will be significantly increased this fiscal year. This was disclosed to the press on Tuesday by the head of the French delegation at the ninth session of the Grand Zairian-French Cooperation Commission which issued several cooperation agreements within the framework of Zaire's 1986-1990 5-year plan. France intends in this way to improve already fruitful ties that exist with Zaire in a number of fields in an effort to help this country draw maximum benefit from the experiences which France has acquired in the sectors to which its financial assistance will go.

As a privileged partner of African states, Paris is trying to reinvigorate its cooperation with Africa, particularly with Kinshasa. This sustained attention reaffirms the French Government's will to respect and if necessary to strengthen the cooperation agreements concluded between France and its African partners.

Anxiety clouded relations between France and Zaire upon Mr Mitterrand's arrival at the Elysee. This anxiety was maintained and fanned by the very people who were forecasting a disinterest on the part of France toward African states. The increasing interest that Paris has shown in the development of relations between France and Zaire proves wrong the malevolent predictions of the prophets of evil, whom Mr Nucci incidentally has rebuked. According to Mr Nucci, the consultations that have just ended in Kinshasa mark a new and important stage in the relations between his country and Zaire.

Since 1960, the two countries have maintained relations devoid of conflict; after all, conflicts are contrary to their policy of recognizing each country's right to freely develop the destiny it judges to be in conformity with its deep aspirations.

Within the EEC-ACP group, the United Nations, and within the framework of the Franco-African summits — the summit of 1982 was held in the Zairian capital — Paris and Kinshasa have constantly made sure to maintain the excellent relations between them.

The increase in the number of French commitments in Zaire is therefore in line with the policy which the French Socialist government intends to pursue in the Third World. Zaire can only rejoice over the French authorities' good intentions toward it, intentions that have culminated in the intensification of multiform cooperation that yields fruit with each passing day.

BENIN

Interior Minister, Diplomats Visit Border Post

AB121210 Paris AFP in French 0747 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Cotonou, 12 May (AFP) — It was learned from official sources in Cotonou that a delegation of diplomats accredited to Cotonou and officials of international organizations yesterday accompanied Beninese Interior and Territorial Administration Minister Zodehougan to the two border posts with Nigeria. The purpose of this mission is to study the situation there and to learn of the repatriation operations going on a day after the borders were closed again by Nigeria.

According to the same sources, the delegation noticed that the passengers have been stranded at these two border posts since Friday evening. It also asked about the sanitary and food situation of the "illegals," who are still stranded in Nigeria. It was also learned during this visit that in all 75,000 passengers have crossed these two border posts to Benin since the reopening of the Nigerian border from 3 to 10 May 1985. These immigrants were mostly Ghanaians, but there were also some Togolese, Nigerois, Malian, Senegalese, and some Sudanese and Sierra Leonian nationals. It is also generally estimated that about 700,000 immigrants have been affected by the decision of the Lagos government.

GHANA

Official Warns of Strained Resources for Returnees

AB101230 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Accra, May 10 (AFP) — The Ghanaian Government today warned that it could not afford to spend any more time, money or resources on repatriating its citizens expelled from Nigeria as illegal immigrants.

The warning came from Commodore Steve Obimpeh, chairman of the National Mobilisation Committee which has been handling the reception of the returnees.

Today sees the deadline given by the Lagos government for illegal immigrants to regularise their status or leave Nigeria, though what will happen to those who do not comply was not clear here.

Some 300,000 Ghanaians out of an estimated 700,000 foreigners are said to be affected, but nothing like that number have returned home so far. Official sources said reports from Lagos indicated that an unspecified number had legalised their situation in Nigeria.

Ghanaian Television reported that unlike in 1983, when Nigeria expelled 2.2 million illegal immigrants, returning Ghanaians were not given a warn welcome on their arrival home, though the government has opened another reception centre here to speed up their screening. In some cases the returnees were greeted with hostility the television said, and many people were taking advantage of them to buy up items they had brought back at very low prices.

The returnees need cash either to meet customs duties on their possessions or to pay for their return home. The black market value of the naira, the Nigerian currency, has also fallen sharply, and is now only a quarter of the official rate.

The GHANA NEWS AGENCY reported Thursday that more than 1,000 Ghanaians had returned home on board a Nigerian oil tanker which docked at Tema, the port 18 miles east of here.

It is generally expected that many Ghanaians will get out of Nigeria unofficially without passing through the recognised border crossings.

Aflao Called 'Dumping Ground'

AB101906 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The deadline given by the Nigerian Government for all illegal immigrants to leave Nigeria expired an hour ago and the land borders have been closed again. The Nigerian Government is reported to be planning to send those immigrants who could not cross the borders before the deadline to a camp near the airport in Lagos. From there they will be sent to their home countries.

Reporters from the Nigeria-Benin border say already thousands are stranded there. This is the result of the Nigerian Government's failure to provide them with transport.

In the meantime, Aflao has become the dumping ground for all the immigrants who travel by land through the Nigeria-Benin border. Reports reaching Accra say nationals of some West African countries including Niger, Togo, and Mali are escorted by the Togolese police to Aflao and even Togolese nationals are not allowed to land in their own country. The Niger and Mali nationals argued that it is shorter to return home through Togo but the Togolese authorities are not allowing them through their borders.

Meanwhile, the Togolese mass media are consistently giving the impression that the returnees are all Ghanaians. They do not mention that Togolese are also affected by the quit order.

Other reports from Lagos also indicate that the Nigerian immigration authorities are now making things very difficult for the returnees. They are demanding such tax clearance certificates for the past 3 years from owners of private cars and small buses before allowing them to cross the border. The immigration office in Lagos has also stopped issuing necessary documents needed at the border posts. This has made the situation at the borders deplorable.

The Ghana high commissioner to Nigeria, Brigadier Adu Bediako, has called on the External Affairs Ministry to express the misgivings of the Ghana Government on the implementation of the arrangements and modalities by the Nigerian Government. He again appealed to the federal authorities to extend the deadline to avoid or reduce hazards and panic.

62,000 Nationals Reported Returning

AB111132 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] The National Mobilzation Committee, NMC, estimates that about 62,000 Ghanaians have returned home since the quit order was given on the 16th of last month. Of the number, 55,000 came by land, 6,000 by sea, and about 1,000 by air. While Togolese police were dissallowing aliens, including their nationals, from alighting on Togolese soil, 685 Togolese were found to be among Ghanaians screened at Aflao yesterday. They have since been sent back. The NMC is also arranging to evacuate the 5 Ghanaians who died in an accident at Anecho in Togo yesterday and the 70 seriously injured persons are to be conveyed to Accra for treatment.

Delegation leaves for Bulgaria, GDR for Talks

AB130654 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] A government delegation has flown to Bulgaria to begin a two-nation tour. Led by the Provisional National Defense Council coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng, the four-member team will also go to the German Democratic Republic. The visits are at the invitation of those countries. Mr Obeng told newsmen before the delegations left Accra yesterday that the members would review agreements on trade, economic, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation between Ghana and the two countries. He added that the visits would further strengthen Ghana's cordial relations with the nations. The delegation will be away for 10 days.

The other members of the delegation are Dr Ben Abdallah, secretary for culture and tourism; Colonel Adinkra, special assistant to the secretary for agriculture; and Mr Baah Duodu of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NIGERIA

Idiagbon Comments on Reasons for Expulsions

AB130718 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government has given reasons for its order on illegal immigrants either to regularize their stay or leave the country. Speaking in the radio program "Matters of the Moment," the chief of staff supreme headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, said that many of the illegal immigrants who were not skilled in any trade engaged in crime. The rest took up all available job openings to the disadvantage of Nigerians. General Idiagbon explained that in this kind of situation, it was only logical for Nigeria to protect her social and economic interests.

The chief of staff said that while Nigeria felt concerned about the plight of the citizens of her neighbors, she could not completely close her eyes to the serious social and economic constraints imposed by the hitherto unrestricted influx of millions of illegal immigrants. He added that the order on such people was in consonance with the ECOWAS protocol on the movement of persons within the West African subregion. Besides, Nigeria's neighbors were taken into confidence at both the planning and execution stages of the repatriation moves. General Idiagbon maintained that for these and other reasons, and particularly the friendly and humane way in which the exercise was carried out, Nigeria's neighbors had no (?problem whatsoever) to feel unhappy about it.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent points out that the Federal Government bore the transportation expenses of most of the illegal immigrants in addition to the arrangements to protect them and their property. The government issued a strong appeal to all Nigerians to treat the departing immigrants with every courtesy and consideration.

Meanwhile some of the illegal immigrants in camps at Murtala Muhammad International Airport were yesterday reported to have gone into rampage causing extensive damage to public property. They raided cargo sheds, smashed cars and attacked travellers and airport officials. The reason for the mob action was not immediately known. Similar unruly behavior by the illegal immigrants were reported from the Idiroko border post earlier in the weekend. The Federal Government had ordered the return to Lagos of all illegal aliens at Seme and Idiroko border posts who could not meet the deadline for the exit. They have been camped at Murtala Muhammad International Airport in readiness for their evacuation by sea from today. Already the government has made a number of ships available for the process.

Public Asked Not To Aid Aliens

AB130936 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] An appeal has been made to all Nigerians not to offer shelter to any alien who has not regularized his or her stay in the country. It was issued by the chief of staff supreme headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon while speaking in a Radio Nigeria program in Lagos yesterday. He explained that the appeal became more relevant in view of the recent Maitatsine disturbances in Gombe, which has proved once again the risk of harboring undesirable elements. General Idiagbon emphasized that government will stop at nothing to establish the true identity and motives of the fanatical and lawless group, many of whose members were known to be non-Nigerians. The chief of staff declared all Nigerian communities owe it a bounding duty to this country to remain vigilant, keep a close watch on the activities of any strange elements, and report all suspicious persons and movements promptly to the law enforcement agencies.

Reportage on Expulsion of Illegal Immigrants

Thousands Leave Before Deadline

AB101100 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The deadline set for illegal immigrants to leave Nigeria expires today. And thousands of Ghanaians affected by the order continue to return home by road, air and sea. More than 40,000 of them are said to have crossed the Aflao border by midday yesterday. A spokesman for the returnees told newsmen that the Nigerian authorities are determined to rid the country of aliens, whatever the cost. He described the situation in the Nigerian capital, Lagos, as terrible. According to him, following the Nigerian Government's refusal to provide them with transport, some of them had to sneak through the bush at the Nigeria-Benin border to enter Cotonou.

Meanwhile the staff of the environmental division of the Ministry of Health at the Aflao border, has declared several cartons of sardines brought into the country as unwholesome. Speaking to newsmen after an inspection, the leader of the team of health officers, Mr David Asiaku appealed to traders not to take advantage of the influx of Ghanaians deported from Nigeria to import any kind of goods, particularly tinned food. They should also take care of [as heard] dumping shoddy goods and unwholesome beverages and tinned food on the local market.

Radio Comments on Expulsion

AB101150 Lagos International Service in English 0950 GMT 10 May 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The problem of illegal immigrants (?came up for discussion) in the early seventies when the protocol of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, on the movement of persons came into force. That protocol provides that citizens of a member state could visit another ECOWAS country without visa for a maximum of 3 months. And though the visitor is not required under this protocol to obtain a visa, he is expected to possess a valid passport of his country and other traveling documents. However, there seems to be a general misconception of the provisions of this protocol among citizens of the ECOWAS member states, particularly those of Nigeria's neighbors.

Many of them believe that the ECOWAS protocol on the movement of persons confers on them permanent residential status in Nigeria. They, therefore, not only overstay the maximum 90 days allowed by the protocol but also have no intention of returning to their countries of nationality. A few in this group of immigrants had taken up jobs in Nigeria without the essential work permit, thereby violating the country's laws. The majority of them have no visible means of livelihood and are therefore prone to crime. They have engaged in such crimes as fraud, drug and currency trafficking and impersonation. But perhaps the most serious contribution to Nigeria's internal security problems is armed robbery. And no credible government will sit idly by and watch its security undermined by aliens without legal status.

[Words indistinct] in Nigeria in 1983. A similar exercise was carried out in April last year after the rampage in the northeastern city of Jimeta by the proscribed Maitatsine religious sect whose followership was predominantly foreigners. But these have not stopped the influx of illegal aliens. According to government records, there are at present more than 700,000 illegal immigrants in Nigeria, and most of them are from West African countries. It is these offending immigrants that the government has given up to today to regularize their immigration papers or leave the country voluntarily.

To facilitate their departure, Nigeria's land borders, which have been closed for over 1 year now, have been temporarily opened. The Nigerian Government has, in addition, provided free transportation for the illegal immigrants to the border towns. So far the exercise has been smooth, mainly because of the long notice given to the illegal immigrants and the cooperation and understanding which the governments of the countries of the affected immigrants have shown.

However, the problems linked with the constant deportation of illegal immigrants can be better solved through a proper public education. This will ensure that citizens of ECOWAS member states have the right understanding of the ECOWAS protocol on the movement of persons and abide strictly by it.

Campaign To Uncover Aliens

AB101240 Lagos NAN in English 1140 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Yola, May 10 (NAN) — The sole administrator of the Yola local government area of Gongola, Retired Major Aliyu Tahir, said in Yola yesterday that the local government would commence an "operation fish out illegal immigrants" after the expiration of the dealine given them by the Federal Military Government to leave the country.

He told newsmen that reports reaching the local government indicated that there were some illegal immigrants still hiding in hotels, motor parks and cinema houses. He said that people in the local government area who engaged the services of some of the immigrants for menial jobs were conniving with them to dodge the quit order. The sole administrator said that anyone caught harbouring illegal immigrants in the area would be handed over to the law enforcement agents for prosecution. He urged Nigerians who had married some of the illegal immigrants to regularise their papers with the immigration department in the area to avoid "unpleasant consequences".

Expulsion Process Called 'Smooth'

AB101530 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Nigeria's land borders, which were opened temporarily to facilitate the departure of illegal immigrants, are to be closed at 6 o'clock this evening [1700 GMT]. This was contained in a statement issued this afternoon by the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. The statement said, however, that illegal immigrants still at the border posts, particularly at Seme and Idiroko, will be conveyed to the pilgrims camp at Murtala Muhammad International Airport on the first stage of their repatriation. With effect from Monday next week, such illegal immigrants will be conveyed on ships already acquired by the Federal Government and transported to their countries.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent at the Nigeria-Benin border, who has been covering the activities at Seme and Idiroko, said that a large number of the illegal immigrants have today been crossing the border posts. Our correspondent was told by immigration and military officials at the borders that by the end of the day, over 10,000 immigrants were expected to cross. Security at the Seme border post remained tight and the assistant director of immigration, Alhaji Mamman-Lagos, said that operations had been smooth. The situation is, however, different at the Idiroko post where some of the illegal immigrants were said to have displayed gross (?indiscipline).

Last week, General Magoro announced the temporary reopening of the country's land borders to enable illegal immigrants to return to their countries by land. Since then, thousands of such people have passed through the various border posts including the Lagos sea ports and by chartered flights.

Security Reinforced at Ports

AB102050 Lagos NAN in English 1850 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 10 (NAN) — Security at Nigeria's border post, sea and air ports was reinforced today as illegal immigrants made a last minute bid to beat the deadline of Nigeria's quit order which expires at 6 p.m., correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) have reported. Reports from some states indicate increased immigration activities to decongest the soaring human and vehicle population at the borders. [sentence as received] NAN correspondents also report that the luggage of most of the returnees included many mattresses and large quantities of detergent and toilet soap.

At the Seme border with Benin Republic, NAN correspondents reported that the fruits on the coconut trees had almost been completely plucked by the home-immigrants. More than 25 vehicles including four trailers carrying over 500 illegal immigrants were refused warrant to cross Nigeria's border this morning because their drivers failed to produce police and tax clearance certificates.

A NAN correspondent who visited the Seme border post reported that police and tax clearance certificates were required to prove that the drivers had not committed any offence and that their vehicles were not stolen. One of the affected drivers, Mr Kofi Afia, a Ghanaian, told NAN that he was not aware that tax clearance certificate was one of the pre-conditions for vehicle clearance at the border.

Meanwhile, some of the affected passengers were being transported from Seme border to neighbouring countries by buses driven by Togolese and Ghanaian officials. [as received]

The NAN correspondent further reported the eight vehicles including two trailers conveying the illegal immigrants and their luggage to the border post had broken down along the route as a result of engine problems while a few others had flat tyres. Six other trailers heavily loaded with goods were also seen taking on more passengers at Okokomaiko Market along the Lagos-Badagry Expressway while four Togolese nationals were heading for home on bicycles along the same road. The Togolese, who refused to disclose their names, told NAN that they could not afford to pay the fare to their country.

The assistant controller of customs in charge of the Seme border, Mr N. Wakili, refused to comment on the number of seizures or arrests made today because according to him "We have orders from Lagos not to talk to any pressman on the exit of the illegal immigrants".

Meanwhile, the Federal Government has said that the country's borders would be closed at 6 p.m. today. A statement from the Ministry of Internal Affairs said that all illegal immigrants who could not leave before 6 p.m. today would be conveyed to the pilgrims' camp at the Murtala Mohammed Airport on the final stage of their repatriation. According to the statement, the illegal immigrants would be conveyed to their country on Monday in ships already acquired by the Federal Military Government.

Land Borders Closed 10 May

AB101723 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] The various land borders opened last week to smoothen the departure of illegal immigrants have been closed following the expiration today of the deadline given to them. A statement by the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs in Lagos, however, said immigrants still on the border posts, particularly at Seme and Idiroko, will be conveyed to the pilgrims' camp of the Murtala Muhammad International Airport for repatriation. With effect from next Monday, others will be conveyed in ships already acquired by the Federal Government for transportation to their respective countries.

Airlift for Immigrants

AB102212 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 2130 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpts] The Nigerian minister of interior, General Magoro, has said that his government has drawn up an emergency scheme for the evacuation of illegal residents but did not give details of the scheme. He said it would be implemented if many immigrants remained on Nigerian territory after the expiration of the deadline for the departure of the immigrants, that is today, 10 May.

Meanwhile, it was learned in Lagos that a Nigerian company is organizing an airlift between Accra and Lagos and will be operating three charter flights a day.

AFP: 'Thousands' Stranded

AB110850 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Seme, Nigeria, May 11 (AFP) — Thousands of tired and angry illegal immigrants were stranded at this frontier village with Benin today after Nigeria resealed all its borders on the expiry Friday night of a deadline for an estimated 700,000 "illegals" to leave the country.

As the deadline neared, violence erupted between Nigerian soldiers and bulging lorryloads of immigrants, mostly Ghanaians, when many lost patience with the demands and inspections of the Nigerians and rushed the control point into Benin.

Others were beaten with truncheons by the Nigerians when they protested at the slow inspections, aimed at seeing they left with a minimal amount of money and food.

At Krake, on the Beninese side, about 200 injured people, many of whom needed stitches for head wounds, were treated by Beninese Red Cross nurses in tents set up near the border.

All movement was halted for an hour after fighting broke out when Nigerian soldiers ordered a minibus to return the 50-odd kms (30 miles) to Lagos for a document proving the driver's ownership, despite the driver's insistence that he had all the necessary papers with him.

On the Beninese side, a few miles from the border, a young girl was killed when a lorry packed with more than 100 people crashed to avoid another lorry trying to overtake it. Beninese troops intervened at once to prevent looting of baggage strewn along the road.

At least 13 people have reportedly died since Wednesday in accidents involving overloaded vehicles.

Fifty kms (30 miles) north of Krake, five huge convoys of about 100 lorries each reportedly moved across the border Friday into Benin, at the border post at Igolo. The lorries then raced across 80 km (50 mile)-wide Benin for the Togolese frontier, overtaking one another and often just avoiding crashes.

Some of the "illegals" coming out of Nigeria said they had been forced to wait as long as four days to cross the border, without food or water.

Nigeria's land borders, closed by the country's new military government in April last year during a currency changeover operation, were reopened for the present mass exodus.

More than two million people left Nigeria in similar expulsions ordered in 1983.

Violence at Benin Border

AB111250 Paris AFP in French 1220 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Krake, (Benin), 11 May (AFP) — Violence erupted on Saturday morning at the Nigerian border post of Seme, between Nigerian soldiers and a group of illegal immigrants who became furious following the closure of the Nigerian border on Friday evening, eyewitnesses have reported.

According to the witnesses, the extremely violent clashes lasted half an hour before several lorries and minibuses loaded with immigrants succeeded in pulling down the barriers and took refuge on Beninese territory. They were immediately followed by [word indistinct] immigrants on foot, carrying their luggage on their head. Medical sources say several persons were injured as they fell from the lorries that crushed into the barriers.

At 1100 GMT, the Nigerian Army was still getting reinforcements while armed soldiers have taken position along the border to be able to contain the numerous lorries loaded with immigrants, reliable sources have said.

5 Aliens Killed by Border Troops

AB111252 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Cotonou, 11 May (AFP) — Five persons were killed during the night of Friday to Saturday by Nigerian soldiers who fired on a truck carrying illegal immigrants after it tried to force its way across the border at Igolo (about 50 kms north of the Krake border post), informed sources announced on Saturday in Cotonou. The same sources also said that several persons were wounded.

On Saturday morning, all the trucks carrying immigrants were driven away by Nigerian soldiers and the border post was empty, the same sources added.

It will be recalled that the departure of illegal immigrants from Nigeria was ended on Friday night with the closure of the Nigerian borders, at the expiration of the 10 May ultimatum imposed by Lagos for the departure of all illegal immigrants — numbering about 700,000 — from the country.

Shooting Denied

NC111733 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpts] Lagos, May 11 (AFP) — Nigeria's Deputy Police Chief Muhammadu Gambo today denied reports that Nigerian security forces had killed five people by opening fire on a truck of illegal immigrants trying to break through a border crossing into neighboring Benin.

Reliable sources in the Benin capital of Cotonou said the five were shot yesterday as they tried to force their way through the border post at Igolo.

Mr. Gambo, who is Nigeria's deputy inspector general of police, said reports of the shooting incident were groundless.

Officials at Seme, on the Nigerian side of the Nigerian-Beninese border, today also denied reports from Cotonou that immigrants trying to flee the country had clashed with Nigerian police in the town.

Aliens Camped at Lagos Airport

AB120655 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Hundreds of illegal immigrants are now being camped at the Murtala Muhammad International Airport in readiness for their repatriation by sea which begins tomorrow. These are the people who could not make their exit from the country before the expiration of the government's deadline for their departure. Hundreds of vehicles have been conveying the illegal immigrants from the border posts of Seme and Idiroko back to Lagos. From tomorrow, they will be put in ships already acquired by the

Federal Military Government to transport them to their countries.

On Friday, the land borders, which were reopened about a week ago to facilitate the departure of the illegal immigrants, were shut back as the deadline expired. The exact number of those who crossed the land borders during the week-long closing of the frontier posts is not yet known but they run into the thousands. The illegal immigrants had earlier been given the option to regularize their stay in Nigeria or leave the country voluntarily in the alternative.

TV Accuses Foreign Press of Lying

AB120726 Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 12 [Afp) — Nigeria's state-owned television accused neighbouring Benin and the foreign press Saturday night of lying about the current expulsion of illegal immigrants by Nigeria. Reports have described scenes of chaos at frontier posts, where thousands are now stranded after the Nigerians shut the border on Friday night on expiry of a deadline for an estimated 700,000 "illegals" — half of them Ghanaians — to leave the country.

A television commentor denied a report that Nigerian guards had fired Saturday on a lorry trying to crash through the frontier post at Idiroko-Igolo, killing five people. Most of the problems were being caused by the Beninese authorities who, he said, had first closed their side of the border and then carried out lengthy searches of the arriving immigrants. He accused Benin of providing food, lodging and facilities for foreign journalists with the aim of spreading false information. The world press was trying to sabotage the "hitch-free" repatriation of the "illegals," the commentor said.

The television's correspondent at the frontier post with Benin at Seme, one of the main scenes of violence and confusion as the "illegals" waited hours to cross, said the situation there was now "normal." Nigerian officials at Seme told foreign reporters that some 20,000 Ghanaians were still there, refusing the Nigerian Government's orders to move to a transit camp at Ikeja, north of Lagos, to await ships Nigeria has said will be provided to take them home from tomorrow. Most of those stranded at Idiroko-Igolo however have reportedly been brought back to Lagos.

The border at Seme was opened briefly Saturday to allow the passage of lorries returning empty from Ghana through Benin after delivering their cargo of "illegals" and their belongings.

(A group of foreign diplomats and officials of international organizations inspected the two border crossings Saturday with Beninese Interior Minister Edouard Zodehougan, according to an official source in Cotonou, the Beninese capital. The source said about 75,000 "illegals" had crossed into Benin since Nigeria opened its border to let them out on May 3. Most were Ghanaians, but they also included Beninese, Togolese, Niger citizens, Malians, Senegalese, and some Sudanese and Sierra Leoneans.)

Immigrants Break Through Border Post

AB121050 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Krake, Benin, May 12 (AFP) — Ten minibuses carrying expelled illegal immigrants broke through police lines at the Nigerian border post of Seme and entered this Beninese frontier station early today.

Exasperated by the Nigerian decision to shut the borders Friday night at the expiry of a deadline for some 700,000 illegal aliens to quit the country, some 200 young foreigners stranded at Seme were seen tearing down barriers and rushing across the border in waiting vehicles. Nigerian security forces lashed out at the passing minibuses with batons in an attempt to break their windshields, and eventually replaced the roadblock.

Dozens of policemen arrived to back up the security forces and fired tear gas to disperse the crowd of refugees still stuck at the crossing. From the Beninese side of the border, a thick cloud of smoke could be seen hanging over Seme as baton-wielding police chased refugees into the surrounding bush.

Late yesterday Nigerian officials at Seme said some 20,000 Ghanaians were refusing government orders to move to a transit camp north of Lagos to await ships the government said it would provide to repatriate them beginning tomorrow.

Today a large number of trucks and buses remained parked under the tropical sun at Seme holding refugees who had already spent several days at the border. At the frontier post of Idiroko-Igolo 50 kilometers north of Krake-Seme, however, waiting refugees had reportedly already been taken back to Lagos.

Yesterday official sources in Cotonou, Benin's capital, said about 75,000 people had left Nigeria since that country opened its previously closed land borders on May 3.

Evacuation Begins 12 May

AB121440 Lagos NAN in English 1430 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 12 (NAN) — Evacuation of some of the more than 25,000 illegal immigrants at the transit camp Ikeja, started this afternoon. A NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondent at the camp reports that the illegal immigrants were being moved to sea ports in Lagos from where their repatriation starts tomorrow. Most of the illegal immigrants were brought to the camp from the Idi-Iroko and Seme borders yesterday following the closure on Friday of Nigeria's borders at the expiration of the two weeks' quit order on immigrants without valid documents to leave Nigeria.

The ground commander of security at the camp, Major J.O. Mukoro, told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA that the federal authorities were looking into the possibilities of providing food and medicaments to the immigrants at the camp, following complaints of inadequate food and medical attention.

Security men at the camp told NAN that some of the illegal immigrants "pounced on food items without paying for them," but some of the immigrants said that food at the camp was being sold at exhorbitant prices. Reports from Gongola and Niger indicate that task forces made of security agencies have already been set up to "fish-out" illegal immigrants, most of whom were said to have gone into hiding at the expiration of the quit order.

A NAN correspondent in Yola reports that the state capital has been divided into four zones by the Immigration Department for easy operation. The assistant director of immigration for Gongola, Alhaji Yakubu Dogara, told NAN that any Nigerian caught harboring illegal immigrants would not only be made to pay for their repatriation but would also be prosecuted.

'Illegals' Confront Police At Ikeja

AB130800 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 13 (AFP) — Tens of thousands of confused and angry illegal immigrants awaiting enforced repatriation at a camp at Ikeja, close to Nigeria's international airport here, confronted police and troops Sunday, setting fire to public billboards and littering the airport's main approach road with rubbish.

The "illegals" — most of them Ghanaians — are to be shipped home free in Nigerian ships from today. Many thousands had waited several days in vain at the border to cross into Benin and thence via Togo to Ghana, but Nigeria shut its borders Friday and after scenes of violence and five reported shooting deaths, they were forced back to Ikeja to await deportation.

Meanwhile, at Apapa port, a few miles away, two Nigerian ships chartered by the government — The *River Oshun* and the *River Jimini* — were each peacefully taking on more than 1,500 passengers Sunday for the 18-hour journey along the coast to Ghana.

Not far away, at the coal depot of Ijora, the private motor-vessel *Bonsu* was waiting for passengers willing to pay 130 naira (145 dollars) for the passage to Accra. Two hundred Ghanaians have been on board for the past two days, waiting to leave and apparently unaware of the Nigerian Government's free ride offer.

Those at Ikeja seem in the dark, too, unaware that they are about to be shipped home.

The scenes of violence and despair witnessed at the frontier have now been transferred to the airport zone, where the illegals have daubed on the huge "Welcome to Nigeria" sign the words "Foolish Magoro" — a reference to Interior Minister Mohammed Magoro. It was Gen Magoro who announced last April 15 that Nigeria's estimated 700,000 illegals must leave the country before last Friday.

Many of the immigrants were ironically camped near the airport's "hajj" terminal, from which planeloads of pilgrims leave for Mecca.

Buses and lorries overflowing with people returning from the closed border, 40 miles (65 kms) away, mingled with the cars of better-off expatriates and Lagos residents returning from a quiet Sunday at Badagry beach, near Lagos.

At Apapa, the illegals boarding the *River Oshun* and *River Jimini* got a front-row view of dozens of yachts and motor-boats out for a day of pleasure.

But no one knew if any more ships would be laid on to take away the Ghanaians and thus defuse a tense and dangerous situation of frayed tempers at Ikeja.

Lorryloads of people, some from distant parts of the country, were still making for the closed border in the hope that somehow they might be able to leave by road. Their eventual presence at Ikeja is likely to increase tension further.

And no one was saying how the ships were supposed to help the illegals seeking to return to landlocked Niger, Chad, Mali and Burkina Faso.

SIERRA LEONE

Extension for Stevens Considered, Successor Viewed

AB102152 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Freetown, May 9 (AFP) — A constitutional amendment extending by six months the current term of Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens — a move analysts said may be linked to the veteran leader's reported plans for retirement — is to be submitted to parliament here next week, parliamentary sources have said.

The bill to legalise the extension, which was published here yesterday and is to be debated by parliament on Wednesday, is officially aimed at allowing time for the drawing-up of new voters' lists. The text gives the object of the bill as creating "sufficient time for the Electoral Commission to complete the on-going exercise of preparing new voters' registers."

Legal officials are describing the bill as "an elongation," affecting only the current term of Mr Stevens, which should normally end in mid-June.

All future presidential terms will remain at seven years, a senior law department official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. However some analysts here have said Mr Stevens, whose official age is 80, plans to retire soon and is concerned about smoothing his passage from power. Mr Stevens, whose popularity has plummetted recently due to Sierra Leone's severe economic crisis, has been president since 1971. There is widespread speculation in this West African state about his possible succession.

Mr Stevens' own favourite for the succession is said to be Army Chief of Staff Major-General Joseph Saidu Momoh, although the logical constitutional choice would be First Vice-President Sorie Ibrahim Koroma.

The ruling All People's Congress Party is to hold a national delegates' conference to elect a leader from July 4 to 7. The new leader would later be presented for election as president, possibly in October.

Although it is still unclear whether Mr Stevens will in fact run for a further term, party officials are saying that the search for a new leader is now on. Meanwhile parliamentary sources have also announced two more planned constitutional amendments, one of which will reduce from 50 to 45 the minimum age-limit for running for president. The other planned amendment will reduce to two years before a presidential election the minimum period a member of the armed forces must have resigned in order to be eligible to run.

Gen Momoh, who is 48, would apparently be affected by the first amendment, though as he is still armed forces chief he would apparently be barred from running under the second proposed amendment.

TOGO

Ghanaians Expelled From Nigeria Killed in Crash

AB100730 Paris AFP in English 0723 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Lome, May 10 (AFP) — A Nigerian lorry packed with Ghanaian immigrants expelled from Nigeria plunged off a bridge into a ravine Thursday at the Togolese village of Aneho, near the Beninese border, killing five of its passengers and injuring 73, many seriously.

The Ghanaians were on their way home. An estimated 700,000 illegal aliens — including some 300,000 Ghanaians — have been given until today to regularise their status or leave Nigeria.

ANGOLA

Chairman dos Santos Speaks in Lunda Norte

MB100831 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to Luanda yesterday at the end of a 2-day visit to Lunda Norte province. While in Lunda Norte, the president held three working sessions with local officials of the MPLA-Labor Party provincial committee, provincial commissariat, and defense and security organs. The administration and creation of structures in the province and its social and economic situation, namely the building of the new city of Lucapa, Lunda Norte province's future capital, were discussed. The material needs of the Lucapa construction department were also discussed, and it was decided that a definitive resolution will be passed shortly by the National Council of Defense and Security, which is responsible for dealing with the issue. It was also decided to rehabilitate the road between Saurimo and Malanje and Chitato Airport, which is unusable. The electricity supply to Lunda Norte Province, transport, and trade will also be examined.

While in Lunda Norte, the head of state also visited the contruction site at the new diamond exploration center in Lucapa, after which he spoke to the Lunda Norte residents:

[Begin recording] Comrades and compatriots, I would like to relay to all of you greetings from Luanda. This is an important party and government delegation which includes members of the Political Bureau and the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, as well as members of the central government. We have arrived from Dundo with the senior officials of Lunda Norte Province, namely the coordinator of the party's provincial committee and the Lunda Norte provincial commissioner. Our revolutionary greetings to all of you. [Applause] Next, on behalf of the delegation and myself, I would like to thank all mothers in the Organization of Angolan Women, all workers, all Pioneers, and pupils who are here to express their joy with our visit to Lunda Norte Province. Thank you all. [Applause]

We cannot remain with you too long. We have a working schedule. We came to verify the difficult conditions in which you, comrades, live, due to the war and due to current obstacles to transporting the food supplies, medicines, and raw materials which are in Luanda port. This situation affects the lives of the comrades and compatriots residing in this province. We also came to take stock of production problems, not just diamond production but also agricultural and livestock production. We came to take stock of health and education problems, and we talked for a long time and are going to continue discussing them. Our desire is to find solutions for these problems, although the situation still remains difficult. Thus we are going to continue our work. Comrades, do you think we can continue our conversation, or should we go back to work? [Laughter and applause] Well, since the majority says that we must talk, let us talk just a little bit more, because if we while away the time talking instead of working, we will die of starvation. [Laughter and applause]

Dear comrades, our main preoccupation in Lunda Norte Province is to solve its war problems. The UNITA bandits are trained in South Africa. Armed elements began infiltrating this province from the end of 1983. They are here to attack the civilian population, destroy houses, steal cattle, and hamper diamond production. They are also sabotaging the roads and railroads to impede the transportation of goods from Luanda and Lobito ports to the provinces of Moxico, Luanda Sul, and Lunda Norte. They are ordered to carry out these operations against our people by the South African racists. Comrades, you know that in South Africa the blacks are not free. There is a regime which oppresses the majority of the population. That regime does not respect liberty, and it does not respect the rights of Africans. There is a great ongoing war, which is fought both by the black population and all those who stand against injustice and want freedom for all, whether black, white, colored, or otherwise.

Why do the racists order the UNITA gangs to carry out these operations? Because long ago the South African racists were allies with the Portuguese colonialists. They, as well as other imperialist powers, also took part in the looting of our diamonds and the exploration of our wealth. Just as the Portuguese colonialists had black guards who mistreated our people in order to satisfy the interests of the Portuguese colonialists, UNITA today acts as South Africa's black guard. South Africa, as well as other imperialist powers, does not want our people to be totally independent, that all of us may attend schools and be cultured, and that all may become instrumental in the running of state affairs, so that our factories may work, and we may exploit our wealth so that our standard of lving may improve more and more. Thus, they try to destroy everything: factories, bridges, trains, railroads, and the villages which we have built, so that Angola may not grow stronger.

Why do they still do that? Because when we become strong and become the owners of our own wealth, they will no longer be able to mislead us nor rob us of our wealth so as to transform their countries into more developed countries. Therefore, as you can see, it is a difficult situation.

We did not provoke South Africa. It is the South Africans who provoke and attack us. They arm Angolans who are traitors and bandits in order to disturb the life of the people. What must we do in these circumstances? There is no other option but to fight those who come to disturb the social and political order of our country. And we must fight now, alongside all those who are young or entering adulthood, because we are responsible for the future of our children. If we are not able to defend our independence, our land, our children, the pioneers, this life will become very difficult, and we will live like slaves, the kind of life we suffered during colonial times. We must not allow our independence, our freedom, and the land which we have conquered from the colonizers to go into the hands of South Africa or its lackeys.

Therefore, our first task is to defend our land. This is the first task. But there are other tasks to be carried out, besides this one. We are witnessing tremendous hardship out here. There are poorly dressed children. They have no shoes. Children need schooling. Children need medical assistance. We need to solve this problem. Our enemies hamper us, but we must continue making efforts to solve the defense problems and also gradually solve the people's problems.

We have, for example, large quantities of salt in Luanda which are supposed to come this way. We have dried fish at Namibe which is supposed to come to this province. We have other goods. But the UNITA bandits sabotage the roads, bridges, and make it difficult for our people.

Therefore, we must annihilate them first, so that we may then bring salt, dried fish, and other goods such as oil, soap, and fuel to you, comrades. Sometimes, some compatriots do not understand these problems, and that is why I am speaking about them. They think that the party and the government are not interested in solving the problems of the people. There may be a lazy person here and there or a worker who does not like to work too hard, but, generally, the party holds that all must work hard and solve the problems of the people.

There are obstacles and difficulties, which are created by the UNITA bandits. Therefore, we must concentrate our action on those bandits, who are the enemies of the people, and are causing increasing hardship for our people. Thus, I do not think that we must continue to converse and talk too much. Let us rather go back to work, and dedicate ourselves to solving the people's problems.

We are here in Lucapa. We came to take stock of the situation in Lucapa city. Here there is also a school which is training the young from the military point of view. It offers military and political training, so that we may strengthen our defense capabilites. Let us keep a watch on this part of the country; let us keep a watch on Lucapa city. Let us analyze the problems so that we may take the most important decisions.

For the moment, I can tell you, comrades, that our delegation is very happy with the news that today many compatriots and many workers in Lunda Norte Province are joining the territorial forces. They are doing their military training in various parts of the province in order to strengthen our struggle against the armed bandits. We are also happy that the general opinion of all senior political and military officials is that the people of Lunda Norte Province are as a whole, behind MPLA-Labor Party. The UNITA bandits do not have the support of the people. They are driven away and therefore they will be defeated. [Applause]

They told us to make weapons for the People's Defense Organization forces and the territorial forces. This is a problem which our Chief General Staff is going to study. Therefore, with the support of our people, with all its might, we will win. Long live the MPLA-Labor Party. Long live the People's Republic of Angola. Long live the residents of Lunda Norte. Long live the Lucapa residents. [Appaluse]

The struggle continues. Power to the people. Victory is certain. Thank you. [Applause]

Military Official Visits Bie Province

MB101300 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, chairman of the regional military council of the 4th Military Region was in Bie Province during the past 2 days on an assistance and control visit. More details from the Radio Angola delegation in Huambo:

[Unidentified reporter] Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, chairman of the military council of the 4th Military Region, was in Bie Province for approximately 24 hours on an assistance and control visit. While in Bie Province, Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade held joint meetings with Bie provincial delegates from the Ministries of Agriculture and Internal Trade, with whom he discussed the running of those two sectors and defined guidelines concerning its adequate functioning.

Also in Bie Province, Lt Col Liberdade visted a number of storehouses linked to the provincial delegation of internal trade, and he defined a new working schedule to be observed this month.

Also in Bie Province, Lt Col Liberdade reviewed three battalions of the local defense and security forces. During his visit to these military units, Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade defined some guidelines on the heightening of combat morale, so that our forces may deal ever tougher blows to the enemies of our revolution.

Speaking about the realization of the second congress of our vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party, this year, Lt Col Liberdade called on the local residents to give unprecedented support to their ideals so that they may defend the people with dignity and without hesitation.

It should be recalled that Lt Col Liberdade's visit is part of the framework of the visits which he has been making in this area of his responsibility, so that he may be identified with the military, political, and economic evolution of the provinces under his command.

UNITA Communique on 25-27 April Operations

MB101029 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 10 May 85

[War communique issued by the UNITA Chief of General Staff at the UNITA central base on 1 May 1985]

[Text] On 25 April 1985, the (Ambuiza) muncipality in Cuanza Sul province was attacked. A total of 49 FAPLA soldiers were killed, and first Lieutenant (Domingos Ngunja) and Officer Cadet Manuel Evaristo were captured. They belonged to the 541st batallion, stationed at Sumbe. Various weapons and military equipment were captured.

On 26 April 1985, a supply column escorted by Cubans and FAPLA forces was annihilated on the road linking Luanda to Huambo, 36 km north of Cela in Cuanza Sul Province. After the attack, we confirmed 28 FAPLA forces and 4 Cubans dead on the battlefield. Two armored vehicles, and 13 vehicles carrying fuel and war materiel were burned.

On 27 April 1985, our antiaircraft artillery shot down one MI-25 helicopter as it patrolled the suburbs of Dundo village in Lunda Province. On the same day, our forces destroyed nine vehicles in the 81th brigade's supply column, 20 km northeast of Luinga in Cuanza Norte Province. A total of 31 FAPLA died among the rubble.

For as long as the Luanda regime fails to learn to establish dialogue, we will have to learn to fight.

UNITA central base, 1 May 1985, the year of total mobilization against the Cubans for the defense of the country's territorial integrity.

[Signed] Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinama Chendovava, the chief of general staff.

UNITA Claims Diamond Mine Occupied, Briton Held

PA111543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Lisbon, 11 May (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) — armed opposition to the Luanda regime — claimed today it occupied the Luo Diamond Mine on Friday and captured a British technician.

A communique distributed in Lisbon signed by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi claims that Briton Stephen Bows, 34, was working for the Field Foreman Association.

According to UNITA, the Luo Diamond Mine is located southeast of Lucapa (one of the most important diamond centers in Luanda Province), some 100 km from the border between Angola and Zaire.

MOZAMBIQUE

Security Discussed With RSA in Maputo Meeting

MB101820 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Mozambican and South African Government delegations met in Maputo yesterday to discuss issues relating to security in Mozambique. The Mozambican delegation to the meeting was led by Jacinto Veloso, minister of the office of the president for economic affairs, and Foreign Minister Roelof Botha led the South African delegation.

The meeting in question was a routine meeting as part of the Nkomati accord to discuss security matters along the common border, the high-tension powerlines from South Africa to the Mozambican capital, and the railroad links. The two delegations also discussed matters relating to economy, agriculture and other aspects of interest to both neighboring countries. Mozambique is still hopeful that such meetings will produce practical and concrete results, a government source commented in Maputo. The mozambican delegation also included Oscar Monteiro, interior minister; Joao Ferreira, minister of agriculture; and other senior officials.

The South African delegation, led by the foreign minister, also included Defense Minister Magnus Malan and security, defense, and agricultural officials.

Joint RSA Labor Talks Begin in Cape Town

MB101220 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Government delegations from Mozambique and South Africa are meeting today in Cape Town to discuss labor questions between the two countries. Radio Mozambique's correspondent says the meeting follows a series of contacts made since the two sides set up two technical committees last November in Maputo.

The committees were delegated to look into labor relations in agriculture and mining. Mozambique is expected to insist on decent working conditions for Mozambicans employed in South African mines and farms. The two sides are also working out ways to resolve the status of thousands of Mozambicans illegally employed in farms. Mozambique's secretary of state for labor, Aguiar Mazula, is heading the Mozambican side and the South African delegation is led by Manpower Minister du Plessis.

'Progress' Noted

MB101926 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] A ministerial meeting on Mozambican manpower in South Africa was held in Cape Town this afternoon. The Mozambican delegation was led by Aguiar Mazula, state secretary for labor, and the South African delegation was led by Pieter du Plessis, South African minister of manpower. The delegations included senior officials and representatives of various economic sectors, particularly the South African chamber of mines. The meeting reviewed the work of the mining and agricultural commissions, which have been meeing since November 1984.

According to Du Plessis, in an interview with Radio Mozambique, there was progress, and administrative and immigration mechanisms will be set up in the Komatipoort region to readily solve certain problems faced by Mozambicans working in South Africa. One of the main problems at this moment is the existence of a large number of illegal workers, and the meeting concluded that the problems will be solved on a case-by-case basis.

At a press conference, Du Plessis once again reaffirmed that Mozambique and South Africa have agreed on the importance of increasing the number of Mozambican workers in South Africa. Speaking on the same occasion, Aguiar Mazula told journalists that Mozambique and South Africa want to control the common border not only because it is an economic asset, but also because it can lead to peace. However, other official contacts on the matter will continue until next week.

Official Cites Recent Arms Supplies to Renamo

MB102018 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 10 May 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Over a year after the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa was supposed to end South African supplies to guerrillas of the Mozambique resistance, the MNR is still very much an active force, particularly in the south, where economic targets and supply lines are constantly being hit. The South African Government has persistently denied there its been continuing to supply the guerrillas, but a Mozambique official has confirmed that a new consignment of arms has reached the MNR from somewhere. From Maputo, Lois Browne cabled this report:

[Browne] The government official said that weapons and ammunition for the MNR have entered southern Mozambique sometime late last March. He did not say where or by what means. The suspicion that the rebels have received new arms and supplies grew last month when attacks against road traffic increased after a 2 month lull. In the past, when the MNR has run low on ammunition, Mozambique military authorities have intercepted rebel communications warning field commanders to use supplies sparingly. The attacks in April have indicated that the rebels are once again well armed. Their level of fresh supplies negates the publicly announced measures taken by the South African Government in mid-March to stop air drops to the MNR.

Diplomatic sources in Maputo say that Mozambican officials have expressed themselves satisfied with the results of that measure, but the area around Mapulanguene, north of the Maputo Province and on the South African border opposite the Kruger Park is known to be vulnerable to infiltration. On previous occasions, when Mozambique has reported arms drops to the security commission established to monitor the Nkomati Accord, South Africa has responded by saying that the information had come too late. However, the new joint operation center set up a couple of weeks ago is intended to receive and act on such complaints immediately.

'Bandits' Camp in Maputo Province Destroyed

MB101940 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Mozambican Armed Forces destroyed an armed bandits camp in Nguamanine region in Moamba district, Maputo Province, on 6 May. During the clash three criminals were killed and two others were captured. Our forces also seized 10 light weapons, 7 military raincoats, 7 haversacks and recovered various items that the armed bandits had snatched from the public. This information was given by a source in the provincial military command headquarters in Maputo. The source further says that this action is within the framework of escalating actions against the armed bandits.

NAMIBIA

Transport Services Handed Over to Administrator

MB101250 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The South African Transport Services [SATS] has officially handed over its assets in South-West Africa to the administrator general of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

The official agreement was signed in Windhoek by the minister of transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and Dr Van Niekerk this morning. The agreement is retroactive from the 1st of last month and includes railway assets of 80 million rand and liquid assets of 44 million rand, which consists of 148 diesel locomotives, 180 passenger coaches, and 2,900 goods trucks.

The transport services also parted with its ownership of the railway network in South-West Africa, which stretches from Nakop in the south to the southern bank of the Swakop River in the Northwest. The transport services has undertaken to manage and maintain the railway and road services in South-West Africa, as well as the harbor services at Luderitz, until such a time as when they are asked to transfer the duty to the area. The harbor and harbor services at Walvis Bay are not part of the agreement and will stay the responsibility of the SATS in all respects.

South African Airways will continue normal operations in South-West Africa. Service requirements and working conditions of SATS staff working in South-West Africa will also remain unchanged.

The administrator general has already appointed a transport advisory committee for South-West Africa to investigate ways of utilizing the transport system to the best advantage of the country.

Mr Schoeman said this morning that although the transport services assets amounted to more than 144 million rand it would cost more than 2 billion rand to replace. He said the economic viability of a country was measured by a well-developed transport infrastructure. The transport network handed over to South-West Africa was an important instrument in the constitutional and economic independence process of the country.

The managing director of SATS, Dr (Balt Verwey), says a 90 million rand loss was recorded by the railway services in South-West Africa during the 1983-84 fiscal year. It is estimated that the 1984-85 fiscal year will record a loss of 80 million rand, but there are indications that it could be 26 million rand less.

SATS has undertaken to carry the losses of the first 3 years to the tune of 30 percent, 20 percent, and 10 percent.

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Forces Prepared To Strike SWAPO in Angola

MB130633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says the defense force will send units over the South-West African border into Angola again if the Angolan Armed Forces do not contain SWAPO terrorists in Angola.

Speaking on his return to Cape Town after a visit to the operational area, Gen Malan said South Africa had warned Angola at the talks last year in Lusaka, and again recently, that it had to keep SWAPO under control. If FAPLA did not do so, South Africa would. He said the people of South-West Africa had asked South Africa to perform the task, and South Africa could not allow SWAPO's murder gangs to resume their activities acros the border.

Gen Malan said the study group had found marked progress in the socioeconomic development of the local population, particularly among the Kavangos, Bushmen, and Ovambos. This development had proved the ability of these population groups to be self-sufficient. This also applied to the defense needs of the territory.

Speaking on the involvement of South Africa in the border war, Gen Malan said the military expertise of the defense force had been heightened as a result of its military commitment. The war had also provided a testing ground for South African weapons systems. South Africa had been able to develop battle tested weapons for the export market.

Railroad Line To Maputo Reopened After Sabotage

MB130727 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The railway line between South Africa and Maputo was reopened at the weekend, and trains which had been delayed in South Africa for a fortnight are once again running to the Mozambican capital. A senior South African Transport Service Spokesman, Mr (Japie Raduyn), said the line had been repaired with the help of South African equipment such as cranes, rails, and sleepers. Saboteurs blew up a bridge on the line near Ressano Garcia, about 8 km from the South African border. It was the third time this year that the line was repaired with South African help.

Reportage on Violence, Rioting in Eastern Cape

Clashes Leave One Dead

MB110739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0732 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pretoria, May 11, SAPA — Police and troops clashed with rioters during the night in at least four townships on the East Rand and in the Eastern Cape, where a black youth was shot dead after robbing a bus, a police spokesman said in Pretoria today.

Three youths wielding a firearm boarded a bus in New Brighton, robbed the conductor and were setting the vehicle on fire when a police patrol arrived, the spokesman said.

Police fired a shotgun at the fleeing youths, fatally wounding a 15-year-old boy. The spokesman said the stolen money was found on the youth.

Early today in the same township, police fired tearsmoke at a growd of about 200 people, the spokesman said, while in nearby Veeplaas police dispersed a group setting up road blockades.

In Kwazakele, members of the SA Defence Force used shotgun fire and tearsmoke to disperse a group which began stoning the patrol after setting alight a car and a hut, the spokesman said.

He added that a black policeman in Kwazakele fired his pistol and a shotgun at about 20 people stoning his home. No injuries were reported.

In Tsakane, police used tearsmoke on a crowd of about 200 people stoning a patrol vehicle, according to the spokesman. Rioters set fire to a hostel in the East Rand Township, but the spokesman said no police action was taken.

Two youths were arrested in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, after police discovered petrol bombs in their possession, he said. He added that incidents of unrest were also reported from the townships of Oudtshoorn and Kimberley.

1 Killed, 2 Injured

MB120842 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The unrest in black residential areas has claimed one more victim. A black man was killed in the Eastern Cape when a resident of Kirkwood fired on a group which was stoning a house and a vehicle. In an incident at Kwa Thema, two people were seriously injured when they were run over by the driver of a private vehicle as he was racing away from a crowd of about 200 stone throwers.

There have also been incidents of violence at Beaufort West, Kwazakele, and (Galushiwe) in the Cape.

Stoning Incident Reported

MB130735 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] A spokesman for the SAP in Pretoria says two people have been killed in incidents of unrest in black areas. At Grahamstown, about 120 km north of Port Elizabeth in the eastern Cape, police shot dead a 16-year-old girl and a 25-year-old man when a crowd of about 200 left a funeral procession and stoned the home of a policeman.

A 38-year-old man was wounded in the incident, and 60 people arrested. Unrest also occurred near Veeplaas and Kwazakele, both in the eastern Cape, and the police used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse the crowds.

16 Gold Miners Killed in Faction Fighting

MB120528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Anglo-American Corporation says the situation at the President Brand gold mine near Welkom has calmed down after fighting between Xhosa and Basotho miners last night, in which 16 mine workers were killed and 40 injured. Mine security staff had to use tearsmoke to disperse the workers. Last weekend one miner was killed and another injured in similar fighting at the mine.

Death Toll Rises

MB120815 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The death toll in last night's faction fight at President Brand Gold Mine in Welkom has risen to 19. Three mine workers have died in hospital as a result of their injuries. Anglo-American says 36 mine workers are being treated in hospital for injuries.

The situation at the mine's No 3 shaft hostel is reported to be calm. Last night mine security personnel used teargas to contain fighting which broke out between Xhosa and Basotho mine workers shortly after 1700 at the hostel. The fight took place at the same hostel where a miner was killed last weekend in a faction fight.

800 Xhosa Miners Quit

MB131014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1003 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 13, SAPA — More than 800 miners have quit the President Brand Gold mine near Welkom following fierce faction fighting on Saturday that left 19 dead and 47 injured. About 815 miners had been paid off by today, but the number choosing to leave could reach 900, an Anglo American Corporation spokesman said.

This morning, about 100 miners milled around the mine's No 3 shaft compound, waiting to be paid off. Most of the miners who had chosen to leave were Xhosas and would return to the Transkei, the spokesman said. Miners said earlier they had decided to return home because they no longer felt safe at the compound. The cause of Saturday's violence at the No 3 shaft hostel was still not known, but the situation was "peaceful at present," the spokesman said. He said a full scale investigation by mine management was under way, and police were also investigating.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda, Delegation Leave for 2-day Iraq Visit

MB101200 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda left for a 2-day visit to Iraq this morning. The president's visit is at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn.

Dr Kaunda is accompanied by chairman of the political and legal subcommittee of the Central Committee, Daniel Lisulo, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma, Defense Minister General Malimba Masheke, and other senior party and government officials.